THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 33. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898. NO. 11.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

J. H. CALKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Emporium, Pa.
Office—South-west corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, two doors from Post Office. Special attention given to collections. 30-33-1y.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
D. S. MCDONALD, Proprietor.
Having assumed control of this popular Restaurant I am prepared to serve the public in the best possible manner. Meals furnished at all hours. Give me a call. 29-8-1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

REMOVAL—
DR. A. W. BAKER
Has removed to the Odd Fellows' building, Emporium, Pa.—up stairs. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

CONGRESS.

Editor Press:—
Please announce that should the Hon. Chas. W Stone not be a candidate to succeed himself, I am a candidate for Representative in Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, subject to the decision of the Republican district conference.
F. H. LANGWORTHY.
Warren, Pa., April 26, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN A. WYKOFF.
Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
WM. BERRY.
Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN MCDONALD.
Driftwood, Pa., April 20th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
S. D. MCCOOLE.
Driftwood, Pa., May 7th, 1898.

Teachers' Examinations.

The Cameron county teachers' examinations for 1898 will be held as follows: Sinnemahoning, May 18; Driftwood, May 19; Sterling Run, May 20; Emporium, May 21. and July 2. Examinations will begin at 9:00 a. m.
MATTIE M. COLLINS,
11-2t County Superintendent.

Children's Aid Society.

The meeting of Children's Aid Society on Tuesday, May 3d, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Mrs. J. J. Hinkle; Vice Pres, Mrs. E. C. Davison; Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Logan; Treasurer, Mrs. I. K. Hockley; Delegate to State Convention, Mrs. Thos. Gallagher; Director, Mrs. E. C. Davison.

Death of Capt. Mayo.

Capt. B. S. Mayo, formerly a resident of Cameron and Emporium, died very suddenly on Monday morning, May 9th, at New Brighton, N. Y., of paralysis of the heart. The deceased was the father of Mrs. M. M. Larrabee, of this place, and was the first superintendent of the Cameron Iron & Coal Co.

J. R. Buckwalter's Prediction.

Years ago our former citizen, John R. Buckwalter, while attending a public gathering predicted that the time would come when we would see the hills that surround Emporium terraced. His prediction has proven true. W. H. Howard has cleared and stumped the hill back of his residence, terraced the ground and placed it in first-class condition for cultivation.

SPAIN WILL ATTACK DEWEY

Forty Thousand Men to Be Sent to the Philippines.

THE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Formidable Expedition to Be Dispatched at Once.

Another Danger Threatened, as the Spanish Capg Verde Squadron Is Not at Cadiz, Spain, but Off Probably on Some Errand of Destruction — The Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, Says That the Fleet Is Now Where It Ought to Be Under Orders—Inquiries Made In the Spanish Chamber Relating to the Purchases of War Supplies. Havana Dispatch Reports to Madrid That Our Blockading Squadron Has Disappeared Going Eastward.

LONDON, May 12.—Special dispatches from Madrid say it is officially declared that the government of Spain has no intention of allowing Rear Admiral Dewey to rest upon his laurels. About 40,000 men of the reserves of the Spanish army have been ordered to rejoin the colors, and it is added that a formidable expedition is being organized for dispatch to the Philippine islands.

The same dispatches say that Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, denies that the Cape Verde squadron has returned to Cadiz. He affirms that the fleet at the present moment is where it ought to be, according to the instructions given it.

MILES TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

The General of the Army Going to the Scene of Action.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Miles will leave Washington for Tampa tonight. The special orders on this subject have been issued and provide that the general and his staff and other officers who accompany him shall proceed to Tampa and other points that may be designated "for temporary duty."

The following named officers will accompany the general: Captain Francis Michler, Captain M. P. Morse, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gilmore, Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge and Brigadier General John I. Rogers of the volunteer army; Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Wagner, chief of the military information division of the war department; Major Henry B. Osgood, commissary; Major Eli L. Huggins, Captain S. Y. Seyburn, Captain Hugh L. Scott, and First Lieutenant Edward Anderson.

General Miles will have his headquarters in the field, and a great mass of papers, charts and other data of a military character have been packed in trunks ready for shipment to Tampa.

NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

The Two That Will Likely Go to the Front First.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Governor Black and his military secretary returned from Camp Black at Hempstead to the Fifth Avenue hotel and expressed himself as delighted with the result of his inspection of both the Hempstead and Peekskill camps.

The governor said he had received a telegram at Peekskill forwarded him from Albany from the secretary of war asking that two New York regiments be dispatched to Tampa. The regiments will be sent as they are mustered in. The mater is one of detail and has passed by the governor's immediate supervision. The Seventy-first regiment and the Sixty-ninth regiment will probably be the regiments to go.

Cuban Relief Report.

NEW YORK, May 12.—F. W. W. Ramsden, British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has written to the Cuban relief committee that he distributed all of the supplies left him by United States Consul Hyatt, but that owing to the refusal of the ladies charity committee to aid in further distribution, he will not be able to look after supplies for the reconcentradoes in the future. The consul, however, is taking care of some American families in Santiago de Cuba.

Governor of the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Bulletin says: "The president has appointed General Wesley Merritt of the regular army to the command of the volunteers from the Pacific coast. General Merritt will rank as brigadier general and will lead the invasion of the infantry upon the Philippines. He has been proclaimed governor general of the Philippines, and as soon as possible will establish his position as such at the capital at Manila."

For Sale or Rent.

The building on Fourth street, Emporium, Pa., formerly used as a bowling alley and billiard room, is for sale or rent upon favorable terms. Apply to Box 277, Ridgway, Pa.

High School Alumni Banquet.

The banquet given by the High School Alumni, last Friday evening, in the City Hall, was one of the interesting features of the Commencement season. The officers of the Alumni, of which Mr. Don Larrabee is President, deserve credit for the success of the affair.

Members of the different classes began to arrive at 9:00 p. m., and at 10:00 o'clock when the president sounded the alarm that the tables were now ready and a few hungry members were wanted to dispatch the victuals, more than 70 people were gathered in the spacious parlors of the Mountaineer Hose Company. The members headed by Geo. Walker marched to the banqueting hall to the delightful strains of the Mandolin Club. After an hour of feasting and merriment the toast master Prof. H. F. Stouffer announced toasts as the next part of the programme.

Mrs. J. P. McNarney responded to the toast, "The First," neatly describing the work of the first class. Miss Bonham, '90, on "Pupil vs Teacher," pleasantly compared the recollections of a school girl and a school teacher. Miss Hogan, '91, on the "Pleasant Recollections of the Boys in Our Class," had such pleasant memories of school days that all the boys of her class, who were present at the banquet, must have enjoyed it greatly. Mr. Geo. Taggart on "Reminiscences of School Days" regretted that he had nothing unusual to describe as he was always the best boy in school. Mr. E. J. Rogers, '94, toasted on "Our New Surroundings," comparing the new building and its conveniences to the old building and discussing school progress in general. Mr. Orlo Jordan, '95, in his toast "The Old Maids' Class," regretted the fact that the members of the class are so slow in matrimonial ventures. There is no hope for the girls for another decade, as 1900 is not a leap year. Mr. Jordan has promised to help them out of the predicament and thus remove the stigma that rests on the class. The toast, "The Greatest of them All," by Miss Cleary, meant a class not largest in numbers but in intellect. The characteristics of the class, as Miss Cleary put it, are number six hats and number twelve shoes. Mr. Henry Farr gave a truthful address on "My Studious Habits as a School Boy." Latin was his favorite study and chewing gum his favorite pastime. "Emporium's Early Schools," by Mr. J. F. Parsons, the oldest director on the Board in point of service, but the youngest in years and public spirit, was a great effort He was glad that lady teachers get married, if it were not so he might be single yet; but he regretted the fact that the men in the profession were not so public spirited, for they all become politicians.

Mr. Logan, on the toast, "When I was a Boy," gave a graphic description of his school days, and as a sample of his work as a school boy read a composition that he wrote fifty or more years ago, on that sublime subject, "The Pig." If only the pupils of the year 1898 could appreciate their privileges they would make more use of them.

The piano duetts by the Misses Taggart and Misses Davison and Kaye, the vocal solo by Mr. Walker, the violin solo by Miss Walker, the piano solo by Miss Taggart and the selection by the Mandolin Club added greatly to the evening's entertainment. It is worthy of comment that the performers were all Alumni. All returned to their homes and voted that this their first Alumni Banquet was a great success and that another will be looked forward to with great pleasure and anticipation.

Banquet was served by the ladies of the Rebekah Lodge and was all that an epicure could wish for. The beautiful table decorations of flowers, in red and white, the Alumni colors, were also very tastefully arranged by them.

Curious Policies.

Accident insurance policies have taken many curious shapes, ranging from the penny in the slot to the coupon in the weekly newspaper, but the limit has been reached in London, where the purchaser of a book of cigarette paper is insured for $50 for a period of 70 days. The annual cost of this amount of insurance is about 75 cents a year, provided the holder of the novel policy is not a cigarette fiend. The amount of insurance is specifically set aside for the defraying of funeral expenses in the event of accidental death.—New York Journal.

Animals are often able to bear very protracted fasting. In the Italian earthquakes of 1795 two hogs were buried in the ruins of a building. They were taken out alive 42 days later, but very lean and weak.

Fortunate Boy.

Charles Soble, whose parents reside in Emporium, has been appointed stenographer in the Navy department at Brooklyn, N. Y., and his friends here rejoice at his good fortune. The following we clip from the Elmira Star: "Charles Soble, a well known young man, who, for the past three year has been with the Northwestern Steamship Company, of Buffalo, is in the city to spend Sunday with his relatives here. Some time ago Mr. Soble tried the civil service examination and was successful. He is now in receipt of a dispatch from John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, as follows: "Report to commandent New York navy yard immediately. Appointment awaits you there."

A second dispatch is from Commodore Bunce of the navy yard, Brooklyn, as follows: "Report Monday next."

Mr. Soble will leave probably on Sunday night for the metropolis where he will enter upon the duties of his new appointment. He is a brother of Dr. N. H. Soble, of this city." Young Soble is an industrious young man and by strict attention to his duties as stenographer passed a creditable examination.

High School Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of the Class of '98 of the Emporium High School were held in the Opera House, last Thursday evening. Despite the inclement weather, the seating capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost, several of the audience having to remain standing throughout the rendition of the entire program.

The stage was beautifully decorated with white and yellow bunting and festoons of evergreens set off with rosettes of red, white and blue; the background was one mass of plants and flowers.

The exercises opened with a selection by the Mandolin Club, followed by an invocation by Rev. J. M. Johnston. After that for over an hour the program was in the hands of the class, during which time the audience was treated to an interesting series of carefully prepared and well delivered orations, essays and recitations, interspersed with vocal and instrumental solos, in which the members of the class acquitted themselves with much credit. The Class address by the Rev. A. J. Weisley, of Tyrone, Pa., was a masterly effort, full of practical hints and suggestions and containing a great deal of good advice. The violin solos by Miss Grace Walker were greatly appreciated by the audience and brought forth much applause. After a selection by the quartette composed of Messrs. Olmsted, Hockley, Felt and McInnes, Mr. E. C. Davison, president of the school board, came forward and in a neat address presented the diplomas to the Class.

The Schriever drawing prizes, consisting of a dozen fine cabinet photographs to the pupil receiving the highest average in drawing in his or her grade, were awarded as follows: Katie McDonald, Eva Leet, Mamie Cummings, Myrtle Kautz, Clara Fredette and Myrtle Jessop.

The beautiful and tasteful decorations of the stage and hall were arranged by the Junior Class under the direct supervision of Mrs. Thomas Gallagher.

Patriotic Young America.

The young boys of Emporium and Cameron county are overflowing with patriotism and as a result flags are seen displayed from tree tops, barns and houses. A number of lads, headed by Norman Drum have placed flags upon tall hemlocks on the mountain North of town—a feat requiring some degree of nerve as well as patriotism. Young America can be trusted.

The Difference in Time.

Many inquiries have been made as to the difference of time between this nation and the countries involved in the present war, we herewith publish the facts: Havana's time is thirty minutes earlier than ours; Madrid, is four hours and forty-two minutes earlier; the Canaries, are about four hours earlier, the Philippines, are eleven hours and fifty-one minutes earlier.

N. Seger continues to treat his customers with genuine bargains in clothing and furnishing goods. No other merchant can or will sell you clothing at such low prices.

Judge Huntley, of Driftwood, who has been jobbing for several years past for the Medix Run Lumber Co., has now the contract of extending a railroad up Big Medix to connect with their present road and is pushing the work rapidly.—Elk Advocate.

A Terrible Accident.

Renovo Record.

Miss Avis E. Smart, a well-known and popular young lady, employed as teacher of the Secondary department in the public school building a Fourteenth street, met with a terrible accident on Wednesday afternoon about 4:10 o'clock, while riding her bicycle along the railroad tracks between this place and Westport, which resulted in her death at eight o'clock the same evening.

She left the school building immediately at the close of the afternoon session on her wheel to go to her parents' home at Westport. As the public road was rough, she took the smooth path between the railroad tracks. When she reached the vicinity of Dry Run crossing, a point nearly opposite to Mr. Eb. Hall's farm house, freight train No. 64, moving westward, gave its alarm of approach. She evidently heard the signal, as it is said she dismounted from her wheel, but instead of going over to the south track, which was clear, she stepped on the north track, on which the train was approaching. When struck she was standing on the edge of the railroad ties holding her wheel. She was hurled a considerable distance.

The accident was witnessed by several trackmen who were working near by. When they saw her dismount from her wheel they felt confident she would escape the danger, as she had frequently passed along that way, at about the same hour, and they thought she knew that the west bound trains always ran on the northside track.

The train was immediately stopped and the railroad men went to her assistance. She was found to have been terribly injured and in an unconscious condition. There was a deep cut on the back of her head, besides other serious internal injuries.

Dr. Fulmer, the railroad company's physician was taken to the scene on an engine within twenty minutes after the accident. Upon his advice she was brought back to this place and taken to the residence of her brother, Leon L. Smart on Seventh street, where she lingered in an unconscious state until 8 o'clock, when her death took place.

Miss Smart was born at Hudgson, Maine, and was about 26 years of age. She was a graduate of Lock Haven State Normal School.

She is survived by her parents, three brothers and one sister—L. L. and L.C. Smart of this place; L. E. Smart, of Bradford, Pa., and Miss Carrie, who resides with her parents at Westport.

The death of Miss Smart has caused a severe shock to the entire community. She taught in the public schools of this place during the past two years, and in that time she had endeared herself to all herself to all her associate teachers, her pupils and their parents and a large circle of friends.

Her parents, sister and brothers have the deepest sympathy of the community.

Made Rome Howl.

When the news of the official report from Commodore Dewey was received here last Saturday afternoon, it was decided by a number of the young patriots of Emporium, that such a glorious triumph by the "stars and stripes" should be celebrated in a manner that would be fitting and proper for such a great event. Accordingly a committee was soon canvassing the town for subscriptions, with which to purchase everything necessary for the making of an appropriate demonstration. At nine o'clock that evening about five hundred patriotic citizens headed by two American flags, carried by John Soble and Bernard Egan, the Excelsior Band and two juvenile drum corps, left the public square and to the stirring strains of "Marching through Georgia," "Yankee Doodle" and "John Brown's Body," marched down Main street cheering wildly for Dewey and his gallant fleet. On all sides they were greeted by the loud reports of cannon, guns and fire crackers and the enthusiastic shouts of a joyous populace. A brilliant display of fire works, consisting of roman candles, rockets and star mines, bombs and colored lights were shot off by a company of young men at the head of the first division. When the parade reached the east end of Allegany avenue it turned and marched up Third and Spruce streets to Fourth; thence to the public square again, where a rousing, patriotic address was delivered by the Rev. W. R. McNeil, at the close of which the crowd dispersed to meet again sometime in the near future when Admiral Sampson should report the Spanish fleet to be in a sinking condition.

Nobby hats at John J. Soble's.

10 PAGES.

Pressed Bricks.

Boys' collars at Soble's.

A fine stock of neckwear at John J. Soble's.

The bonded debt of Clinton county is $171,000.

A new lot of men's fine shoes, also driving shoes at Soble's.

The Warner House dining room has been greatly improved.

A new lot of ladies goff and string ties. Also ladies collars at Soble's.

The Commercial Hotel is being repapered and painted in the interior.

Attend the auction sale of clothing and secure some bargains.
R. SEGER & SON.

Hang out your flags. Don't bury your patriotism. Take an example from the young lads.

The Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club were out serenading Monday evening.

Sub-District Convention of Epworth Leagues will be held at St. Marys, Thursday and Friday of this week.

The auction continues every evening at R. Seger & Son's, next door to Bank. Big bargains secured.

Boys should exercise caution and not allow their patriotism to carry them into danger, such as climbing tall trees, etc.

N. Seger will fit you out with summer clothing at lower prices than you ever dreamed of.

We still have a large stock of men's clothing which we are selling at prices that defy competition.
JOHN J. SOBLE.

Mothers! Have you seen those handsome suits for children, at N. Seger? They are beauties and so cheap.

Those neat summer suits at N. Seger's are just what you want. Prices very low for well made goods.

Stylish clothing going at less than half the cost at R. Seger & Son's auction. Have you secured any of the bargains?

The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the McKean county court in the case of Jennie O. Miller vs. the city of Bradford. Miss Miller fell and broke her leg on an icy sidewalk in March, 1895, and the court awarded her damages to the amount of $3,000.—Bradford Era.

The anniversary of the Epworth League will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church next Sabbath. An appropriate sermon in the morning by the pastor. In the evening an interesting service will be held by the members of the League, in charge of the President, J. A. Johnston. Rev. W. S. Nickle and wife will be present to sing on both occasions.

The Driftwood Gazette came to us last week and conveyed the intelligence that T. R. Williams had retired from the management of that paper. Joe Johnston, of DuBois, is now at the helm. Mr. Johnston is a bright young gentleman, a good printer and no doubt will give satisfaction to the Driftwood people. He formerly worked on the PRESS and was a very reliable man.

Debt paying day in the M. E. church was a succeess last Sunday, $150 were pledged for the year. Rev. R. H. Gilbert rendered valuable service. His lecture, "Stepping Upward," was given in homeopathic doses, easy to take, but withal, health-giving. His sermons were full of choice thoughts, couched in good rhetoric and delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner. Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Nickle sang at all the services to the delight and profit of everybody. It was a red letter day in Methodism.

Lieut. J. V. Morgan received a letter a few days ago from W.H. Rauch, Secy. of the "Bucktails." or First Pennsylvania Rifles, in which he says: On April 25th, immediately on the call of President McKinley for 125,000 men, Col. E. A. Irvin telegraphed to the President and also to Governor Hastings, asking authority to recruit a regiment to be known as the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," and to be raised in the same counties from which came the original "Bucktails." When authority is given for recruiting this regiment, all the survivors of the famons old regiment will take a hearty interest in the matter.—Tioga Agitator.

MARRIED.

LOUDON—SMITH—At the Commercial Hotel Emporium, May 6th, Mr. AMOS B. LOUDON and Miss DORA E. SMITH, both of Sinnemahoning, by Rev. J. M. Johnson.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

KAISER WILHELM carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt when in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning in order to make sure that it is in working order.

GERMAN law holds a man to his bargain when he has agreed to give up his name. A young count, Fink von Finkenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to change his name and petitioned the emperor to be allowed to call himself Stein instead. After obtaining permission however, he kept on using his former name and has just been fined "for illegal use of a title of nobility."

THE statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month of March last the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $110,944 664, an increase of nearly $25,000,000 as compared with March, 1897. The imports of merchandise during the month were $61,507,437, of which nearly $27,000,000 was free of duty. The loss in imports of merchandise was about $15,000,000.

HUGO GENTHE, the English traveler, who recently visited the grave of Dr. Livingstone, under the old Mpundu tree, in Africa, found that an ornamental fence had been erected around the tree. When Mr. Genthe asked the native who had done it he was told that "a white man and his donna," who had come from the northwest of the Laupula, had caused the fence to be made. Mr. Genthe's discovery has excited great interest among the European community at Zomba and Blantyre.

IN the year ending December, 1897, there were 19,304 immigrants who declared their intention of residing in Canada out of a total of 27,209 entering its ports. The arrivals this year to date give ground for the belief that apart entirely from the rush to the gold fields, from 25,000 to 30,000 bona fide settlers will be added to the agricultural population of Canada. The homestead entries made in the northwest during 1897 numbered 2,406. There was but a single Italian settler in the northwest during 1897.

A LAW has just been enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts, authorizing fire insurance companies to write policies covering "bombardment risks." The bill was put through both houses and signed within a week. There is also what is called the "exposing risk," which means the danger of fire resulting from a bombardment. Having got the necessary legislation, the insurance companies are divided in opinion as to the policy of writing such insurance at all, and also to the rates that should be charged, if written.

AN examination into the character of the goods imported into Spain shows that products of agriculture occupy a position of considerable importance. The principal agricultural imports, are cotton, wheat, tobacco, sugar, hides, skin, coffee, cocoa, wool and live stock. Cotton, is the leading item of the entire import trade. During the five years 1891–1895 it was imported to the extent of $15,730,667 per annum. The average annual value of the wheat imported amounted to $9,214,895, while the yearly imports of tobacco, including manufactures of, were valued at $6,809,823.

SPAIN'S commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than $300,000,000. In 1895, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the merchandise imported into Spain was valued at $161,829,516, and that exported at $155,355,759, making a total valuation for the combined import and export trade of $317,185,275. This valuation, although exceeded in 1889, 1890 and 1891, was somewhat larger than the annual average for the ten years 1886–1895. The highest value attained during the decade was that for 1891, amounting to $376,545,996.

THE Erie canal, on account of its situation and length, of course, transports the greatest amount of freight. On this canal, which is owned and kept up by New York state, the boats, which are worth from $2,000 to $3,000 each, are owned entirely by the canalmen. The cabins of some of the boats on this canal are comfortably, almost luxuriously, furnished. One canalman, who is known to be worth over $100,000, lives with his family on one of his boats, the cabin of which is furnished with taste and has every convenience and comfort which money can purchase.

JUST LIKE BRYAN.

An Underhand Way of Helping Himself and Working Against Republicans.

The shameful attempt of W. J. Bryan, late populistic and free-silver candidate for the presidency, to use the present grave crisis in our national affairs for his personal advantage and to benefit the cause of the financial policy of which he is the high prophet is characteristic of the man. At a not far distant time, still vivid in the recollection of all men, he did not hesitate to promulgate the most flagrant heresies in the endeavor to foist upon the business interests of this nation an unparalleled disaster, and he is now seeking and plotting to make cheap political capital for himself and his followers at the expense of division and discord in the national councils.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Washinton the other day, and, after a conference with some of his adherents, he deliberately set about injecting politics into the present crisis, hoping thereby to wean the democrats in congress from the patriotic attitude they have hitherto assumed, and to secure the defeat of the senate Cuban resolution in the shape in which it was introduced by procuring an amendment to it recognizing the independence of the present insurgent government of the Cubans.

Unfortunately, Mr. Bryan has to some extent been successful. Through his malign influence numerous democratic senators have been persuaded to disregard the wise advice of the executive, and vote, unless they perceive in time the unpatriotic course upon which they have entered, for recognizing, not the independence of the whole Cuban people as recommended by the president, but for the independence of the provisional insurgent government. Mr. Bryan's object is to create the impression among the people that the republicans are opposed to Cuban independence, while the democrats favor it, and, to achieve that result and benefit himself politically, he is willing to plunge his country into dangers infinitely greater than any which now exist.

Should the Bryan scheme be successful, the United States would present to the world at this juncture the lamentable spectacle of a country whose chief executive and lawmaking body were at odds, instead of a nation united and unanimous in every part. The moral effect upon Europe of our united action would be lost, and every European nation having orderly colonies in this hemisphere would become sharply antagonistic to us. England's present good will would disappear. Instead of holding an invulnerable position in this crisis, during our occupancy of which no other country dare meddle with us, we would lay ourselves open to interference by Europe on the grond that after such a precedent as our recognition of the Cuban insurgents we might give unmerited recognition to any band of malcontents who might stir up a disturbance in any existing European colony in this hemisphere.

This is no time for party politics, and the man or party that maneuvers for political position during our pending controversy with Spain will receive the merited rebuke of the people. The republicans in congress have not striven for party advantage, and will not do so. The whole country applauded and rejoiced at the unanimity with which all parties joined in voting for the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation, and that is the kind of action now demanded.

Mr. Bryan's mind, ever intent upon securing some advantage for himself, no matter what the cost, evidently is unable to grasp the temper of the public, but the public will set upon him, for his unpatriotic action, the indelible seal of their indignant disapproval.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞Nature has kicked to death the theory that prices of commodities fall with the price of silver.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞William J. Bryan goes right on lecturing for free silver in spite of the war. He is going to make hay even while the clouds overcast the sky.—Iowa State Register.

☞Full of years and honors, yet still not honored so much as such a man deserved to be, John Sherman has come to the end of his career as a public man. He will take with him into his retirement a satisfying sense of duty well done and the lasting esteem and affection of the people he loves.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞With a good gold bottom to our finances we can now issue $500,000,000 of bonds at a low rate of interest and need not even utilize Europe's kind offer to take them. The government can place all the honest money bonds it needs right here among our own capitalists. But if it were a Bryan instead of McKinley calling for a loan the bonds would be going begging in every market of the world. Honesty is the best policy for nations as well as for individuals.—Chicago Tribune.

☞One of the oddest pieces of news from Madrid is that the financiers of Spain have come out in favor of the free coinage of silver. Of all nations, Spain just now is the one in the greatest difficulties, and it turns to a 40-cent dollar to pull it through. Creditors will lose 60 per cent., but perhaps should be glad to save anything. Now we shall see if free coinage, which was recommended by Mr. Bryan as the only salvation for this country, will serve as the instrument to turn the fortunes of war against us. Spain and free coinage will be the Castilian war cry. But it will take nearly three of the Don Quixote silver dollars to buy a bushel of American wheat, even though they are issued without the consent of any other nation on earth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN UNSAVORY LOT.

Free Silver Senators Bar Legitimate Means of Raising Money.

Now that war is on—egged on to no little extent by the silverite party in congress—we would like to know if that party is still going "to play politics" with the question? It has got what its leaders wanted, and as a result of the war there will be a "free Cuba," dear to the heart, probably, of every professor of democracy, but having this, are the Joneses and Baileys and Tellers going to play the role of obstructionists?

It looks like it. Here we are on the verge of a war, the immediate future of which no man can forecast, when the whole nation should be animated by a single thought, but when the administration asks for the means to carry on the war it is at once met by caviling and by obstruction from the free silver senators.

In our present situation is there anybody who will deny that the government must have large and instantaneous means for carrying on the war? And how are they to be obtained, we would like to know, unless by borrowing?

And yet the silverite senators stand up in the senate and threaten to block all bond issues and all other legitimate means of raising money until the surplus in the treasury is used up, and the silver bullion owned by the government, foolishly called the seigniorage, is coined into silver dollars!

They thus show that under the pretense of humanity and the independence of Cuba they have plunged the country into a war for free silver and a dishonest dollar. Under the plea of patriotism and humanity they are working for the silver mine owners and for national dishonor, and they apparently care not what the outcome of the war may be if they can by means thereof establish their rotten and degraded currency.

At this very moment, when the nation is on the eve of a war, the extent of which no man can foresee, and which will cost an enormous outlay of blood and treasure, the Tellers, Morgans, Pettigrews, Chandlers and Joneses are all gleeful because they see in this a possible way for bringing the country down to the degraded monetary standard they have so long advocated.

These obstructionists should not be suffered to have their way for a moment, but be stamped out by the iron heel of public opinion. This is no time for playing politics. The nation is at war and every energy of the people must be devoted to making that war as short and as decisive as possible with the least injury to the people of the United States. To debase the currency at such a time is a national crime.—Chicago Times-Herald.

BILL FOR WAR REVENUE.

A Republican Measure Which Will Tax the Rich and Spare the Poor.

The proposed bill for revenue to defray expenses of the war will be sure to meet with opposition from the democrats. Yet it must excite general derision when the gentlemen who have posed so long as "friends of the poor man" and "foes of the corrupt money power" are heard as advocates of revenue from taxes on tea and coffee, and from increased duties on sugar, all of which are necessaries of civilized life, in preference to a great aggregate revenue derived from stamp duties that will be payable almost exclusively by the so-called creditor class. He who in demagogic, populistic and democratic oratory is described as "the poor man," or "one of the plain, common people," pays for his clothes, his house rent, his groceries and for all his necessaries, comforts, and luxuries, in spot cash, and without the intervention of a bank, and he is free from any burden of the new revenue bill. But "the money power," which does its trading mainly by paper, will pay a tax on every check it draws. The hated "bondholder" also comes in for his share of the increased burden of war; brokers and speculators of all sorts will pay tax on every registration or transfer of stocks and bonds, and upon every memorandum of agreement to buy or sell. All these things are burdens laid on what Mr. Bryan calls "the money power," and they are burdens from which those whom he calls "the plain, common people" will be almost wholly exempt.

The tax of one to five dollars on all tickets for travel from the United States to a foreign port is one that in the case of steerage tickets is likely to be borne by the steamship companies, and in the case of first-class passengers will fall on shoulders well able to bear it. The tax on deeds of conveyance will fall in almost every instance on the seller, and it will be rare that the seller of property valued at $20,000 will suffer real hardship by contributing $20 to the government.

With hardly an item quotable by way of exception to the rule, the proposed war revenue lays new and not very onerous burdens upon strong shoulders and spares the sinews of the weak. Nevertheless, democratic opposition may be expected. It will, however, be more farcical than logical.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞President McKinley enters on this task enjoying the confidence of the entire country, and all its conservative forces, independent of party, will rally to his aid and support. Nor is there, we believe, anywhere any sober and rational American who is not convinced that this task is a duty whose discharge may be marred by defects in current manner and method, but none the less a duty the United States was bound to discharge, though war lay in the way and which it could not either in honor or in humanity avoid and which it assumes only when delay became disregard of the claims of mercy and civilization.—Philadelphia Press.

THE WORD OF GOMEZ IS LAW

An American Tells of a Visit to the Camp of the Insurgent Leader.

Haverhill, Mass., May 3.—William C. Frost has returned to his home in this city after a six months' visit to Cuba. During that time he was engaged in filibustering, was twice arrested and confined in Morro castle, and also spent two weeks in the camp of Gen. Gomez, of the insurgent army.

In speaking of the insurgents Mr. Frost says: "Gomez is king. His word is law, and it is enforced with an iron hand. The old general who fought through one war, a natural leader of men, able though not educated, is all the law that these men have. With him are several Americans.

"In spite of all reverses Gomez is still confident, and his faith inspires the men under him. They are looking to the United States for help, and believe that the day of their deliverance is near at hand."

It was previous to this visit to Gen. Gomez that Frost was arrested. He was put under guard at Matanzas and tried before a drumhead court-martial. He was convicted and sent to Morro castle at Havana with 40 other prisoners, but was released three days later through the efforts of Gen. Lee. He was a few days later again arrested and confined three hours in the guard room at Morro, until word was sent by Gen. Lee to release him. During his three days' confinement, he says, many prisoners were shot, and he and his companions momentarily expected to meet the same fate. After that he was constantly under surveillance while in Havana.

Mr. Frost was in Havana the day of Gen. Lee's departure, and went out of the harbor on the same boat, although he returned a few days later to visit Gen. Gomez. Since the departure of Gen. Lee the lives of Americans in Havana, he says, have been in constant danger.

A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

European Powers Must Revise Their Opinion of the Fighting Strength and Ability of the United States.

Washington, May 3.—There is no talk yet of European intervention, but one of the most beneficial results of Commodore Dewey's victory is that a deep impression has been made upon the European powers, who can no longer afford to blind themselves to the fact that, man to man, the American navy is equal to any in the world. There was no exhibition such as was sneeringly predicted in the European press of weakness in the American fleet, caused by the fact that it was of heterogenous composition.

It is safe to say that after the battle at Manila the European powers will conclude that the American flag always floats over an American crew, regardless of the nativity or racial descent of the men who fight the guns. The impression produced is likely to deter the European powers from hasty intervention, and the present indications are that we shall be left to settle our affairs with Spain at our own pleasure, always providing we do not get involved in the eastern question through obtaining possession of the Philippines.

THE ACT OF AN ENEMY.

Illinois Militiamen Narrowly Escape Being Blown to Pieces by a Package of Dynamite.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—Experts who have examined the contents of a package found in one of the company's boxes of the Third infantry, Illinois national guard, pronounce it undoubtedly dynamite. A rigid examination was made yesterday of all equipment and baggage in the exposition building, where the regiment is quartered, but nothing else suspicious was discovered.

Investigation has so far disclosed no clew as to the identity of the person who placed the infernal thing. Besides the Third infantry, the Sixth regiment is also quartered in the building, 2,000 men in all. Many of the men believe they narrowly escaped the fate of the sailors of the Maine.

Gen. Barkley, commanding the camp, held a conference with his officers regarding the matter. As a result of the conference guards have been placed at every door and other entrance to the buildings, and only persons having passes are allowed to enter.

Cannot Borrow a Peseta.

Washington, May 3.—Spain's financial condition is a matter for worry in Madrid, and a matter of satisfaction in Washington. Official information has reached the state department from its representatives in Europe that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the Sagasta ministry to negotiate a loan, absolute failure has been the result. Furthermore, the officials have been informed that Spain can get no credit, although she has endeavored to buy supplies on time. This information is of the utmost importance, and the poverty of Spain will undoubtedly have a great effect in hastening the end of the war.

Their Troubles Multiply.

New York, May 3.—A dispatch to the World from London says: H. W. Harrison, commercial attache of the British embassy at Madrid, reports to the foreign office: "Statistics of the trade of Spain show that trade is depressed by difficulties and dread of the future. Manufacturers, merchants, workmen, all suffer directly from the troubles of their country, and accumulations of misfortune exercise a national influence on commerce."

Tornado Kills 13 Persons.

Humansville, Mo., May 3.—At Jerico, in Cedar county, 20 miles from this place, a tornado killed 13 persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist church and several other houses were totally destroyed. Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, 25 miles south of here, and one lady fatally injured.

The Yale Goes on a Cruise.

New York, May 3.—The steamship Yale, formerly the Paris, left her dock last night under sealed orders. The Yale carried a full supply of stores for an extended cruise and had 5,000 tons of coal aboard.

GLASS SKATES.

They Are the Latest Feature in Ice Rinks This Winter.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rinks is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure, than are the skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being used in one of the metropolitan rinks. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The tempering process remains a secret, but it is a fact that severe contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal, for the runners are always colored in order to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these glass skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which laces from the heel up the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the high shoe stiffens the ankle to an extent which greatly aids in the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.

COULD NOT BE DONE.

It Was Utterly Impossible for That Boy to Respect His Father's Gray Hairs.

"Boys," began the Sunday school superintendent, impressively, "I hope none of you will ever get into the reprehensible habit of alluding to your father as 'the old man.' When you grow up, no matter how big or old you may be, you should always look up to and respect the silver hairs of your father, who has grown bent and gray working for you in your helpless infancy. Now, all of you who think you can do this please raise your right hands."

Up went every hand except one.

Sternly eyeing the delinquent, the superintendent solemnly observed:

"Why, young man, I am horrified—absolutely horrified—as well as astonished at your behavior. Don't you wish to raise your hand and put yourself on record as being willing to respect the gray hairs of your father when you grow up to be a man?"

"No. No use tryin'; can't do it nohow," unblushingly responded the lad.

"Why not, sonny?"

"'Cause he ain't liable to have no gray hair. Dad's bald," chirped the youthful philosopher, triumphantly, and amid a general titter the discomfited superintendent gave it up and passed on to something else.—Tit-Bits.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

We have noticed that the man who is lucky says nothing about the proverbial luck of a fool.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a woman tells of a cute saying by her baby we always think the woman invented it.

The baby in the cradle evidently thinks this is a pretty rocky old world.—Chicago News.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

Coarse and Brutal.

History states that a certain Roman official of some importance was killed one day by a falling tile while indulging in a parade. A young man of the family of Hur was charged with his death and brought into court. The judge, after hearing the case, turned to the prisoner and said:

"I sentence you to the mines for life."

"To the mines?" echoed Ben Hur.

"Yes, to the mines," retorted the facetious magistrate: "there are great mining facilities on the Mediterranean. You will find all the oar you want in the galleys."

At this brutal jest it is said the attorney for the prosecution laughed long and loud, but Ben Hur saw no joke in the galleys—he was not a printer.—Detroit Free Press.

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A Warm Story.

Amy—So your father rebuked you for reading that novel, eh? Did he burn it?

Mamie—Oh, no! He—he put it in the ice chest.—Up to Date.

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And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

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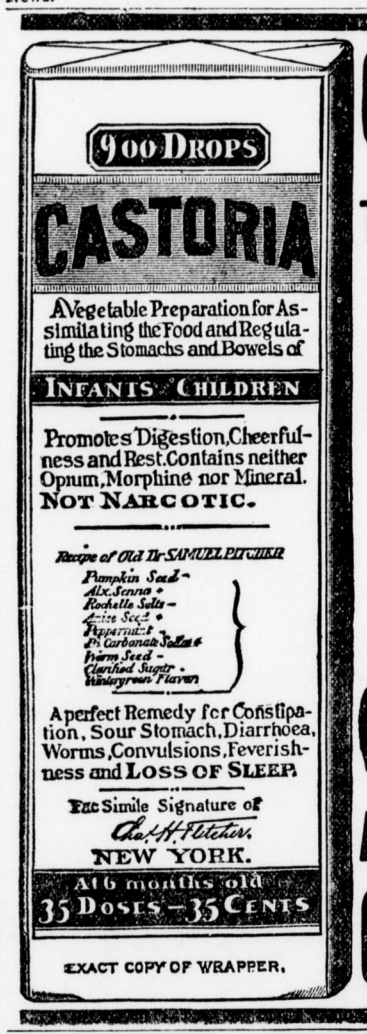
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A GREAT VICTORY.

Commodore Dewey's Squadron Annihilates the Spanish Fleet.

A Glorious Battle is Fought Near Manila—One Spanish Cruiser Blown Up, Two Burned and Several Others Sunk by Their Commanders in Order to Escape Destruction at the Hands of Americans.

Madrid, May 2.—Advices from Manila say the American squadron appeared in the bay of Manila at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and the forts protecting the harbor.

The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor general of the Phillippines to the minister of war, Gen. Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Saturday night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

COMMODORE DEWEY.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered severe loss. The Maria Christina was on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed."

The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage. A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

The second engagement was apparently begun by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay.

During the second engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement. Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines and has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montejo and the crews of Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

An official telegram received at a late hour from the governor general of the Phillippines says: "Admiral Montejo transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burnt, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Phillippines and there is an immense gathering in the Celle de Sevilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but nothing serious has occurred.

Lisbon, May 2.—Reliable news received here says that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

London, May 3.—Details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, the substance of which has been furnished to the press by the officials of the colonial office.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement here lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to Augusti, the the Spanish governor general, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would bombard the city.

The second dispatch announced that the Spanish governor general refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and that he prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Dewey.

Commodore Dewey, according to a dispatch from Madrid, gave Gen. Augusti 24 hours to comply with the ultimatum which demanded surrender of all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. It is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Gov. Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open.

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Daily Mail, dated Monday, says: "Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut on or near Manila."

An official news agency dispatch from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta went to the palace yesterday to communicate to the queen regent dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite had been razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned. The Americans fired petroleum bombs. The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men.

New York, May 3.—A Hong Kong dispatch says: The bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station in the midst of the forts fled to save their lives.

Washington, May 3.—Up to the close of office hours Monday the only information that our government had received of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey and the winning of the battle of Manila came to the government through the medium of press dispatches. If the report is true that Commodore Dewey has begun a bombardment and blockade of the city of Manila it is unlikely that he can spare a vessel from his fleet to carry the news to Hong Kong, the nearest cable station, so it is not known when official advices will come.

There was some expectation that through the surrender of the city the commodore might acquire control of the cable, but even then there might be practical difficulties in communicating through it. The officers of Dewey's fleet include at least one lieutenant who is a practical electrician and telegrapher, but it is not known positively that he is able to work a cable successfully. Second, a fear is entertained that before retiring from the city the Spanish troops will smash the delicate apparatus for the reception and dispatch of messages, and it is uncertain whether there is enough technical skill in the American fleet to repair such damage without aid from the main land.

The mere cutting of the cable as reported by the Spaniards is not regarded as particularly serious, since being hemmed in port by the American blockading fleet the Spaniards would not be able to make the cut far off shore, so the cable could be easily grappled and repaired. The greatest anxiety is felt as to the casualties sustained by the American fleet. From the stubborn defense made by the Spaniards it is feared that before they burnt, blew up or sunk their ships they managed to inflict severe damage upon Dewey's squadron.

All the ships engaged were vulnerable in one respect—namely, in their lack of protection to life. There was not an armored ship in Commodore Dewey's fleet, the nearest approach being the flagship Olympia. She had some coal protection around the sides and an arched steel deck calculated to protect the vitals of the ship. The other vessels of the fleet save those recently added to the navy, like the McCulloch, have lighter steel decks of this character, but in all cases—with the exception of some slight protection in the shape of gun shields—the men of the ships were exposed to the fire of the enemy.

If Dewey has lost a considerable portion of his men it is feared he will be much embarrassed in the work of maintaining possession of Manila for lack of sufficient force. United States naval vessels are always undermanned, according to European standards, and it will not be possible to spare any considerable number of men to keep the city, especially if the engagement has disabled many of them. There was some talk Monday of sending troops out from San Francisco to aid in this work, but this has not yet taken shape.

As to the future of the island, it is likely that the government will retain possession of at least one good port such as Manila for a coaling station and base of supplies during the remainder of the war. There was understood to be a considerable Spanish force in the Philippines and a large number of natives are said to be "loyal," meaning in that sense attached to the Spanish fortunes. With this material on one hand and the insurgents on the other, the latter stimulated by the overthrow of the Spaniards at Manila, it is probable that civil war may rage on the islands for some time.

ESCAPED JUST IN TIME.

A Socialist Editor Who Referred to "Old Glory" as a Painted Rag is Hunted for by a Mob.

Fort Scott, Kan., May 2.—George E. Bowman, an associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist paper published at Girard, and who was the socialistic candidate for lieutenant governor of Rhode Island two years ago, has been compelled to flee from Girard to save his life from a mob of citizens incensed at an article he wrote for the paper.

While sitting in the newspaper office he was notified by a friend of the approach of a mob, which had a rope, intending to hang him. He escaped through the rear door and came to this city, a distance of 25 miles, without money or baggage.

The article which incensed the people referred to the national flag as a piece of painted rag, tied to a stick. He was criticising the worship of the flag above the regard for fellow creatures. Mr. Bowman came from Providence, R. I., about a year ago. He has left her and is en route to Washington.

Cubans Are Going to Enlist.

New York, May 2.—About 130 Cubans left here Saturday night to join the United States troops at Tampa. The contingent will be augmented at Philadelphia and other points along the line of travel. It was in command of Gen Castillo.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET, NOW IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

PETREL. BOSTON. OLYMPIA. CONCORD. RALEIGH. BALTIMORE

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Outbreaks in the Provinces Portend a Revolution.

Martial Law is Proclaimed in Various Sections of the Country and Troops Fire on the Malcontents—Stormy Sessions of the National Legislature—Carlist Emissaries are Active.

Madrid, May 5.—Public attention centered yesterday in the congress. There was a repetition of the great crowd of Tuesday, the police and civic guards, besides the secret police, mingling with the people. The galleries of the house were packed. Senor Reverter, minister of finance in the Canovas ministry, defended the memory and policy of Canovas. Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, replying, dwelt upon "the weakness and vacillation of the government of Canovas, which fostered Yankee boldness."

The principal speech was delivered by Senor Robledo, former minister of justice and leader of the Weylerite party, who maintained that America fostered the Cuban rebellion and "meant war from the commencement." Senor Moret's policy of autonomy he characterized as a farce. The present conflict, he said, proves the real intention of the Yankees. Spain must now face her international enemy, and should not waste a single peseta to give the Cubans autonomy.

The outbreaks in the provinces are assuming alarming proportions. This is especially the case in the province of Gijon, on the bay of Biscay, where the troops fired on the rioters in "self-defense."

A dispatch from Talavera Reyna, about 37 miles from Toledo, announces that rioters committed serious disorders there. They attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars and then set fire to several private houses and a cafe. After that the rioters tried to break into the prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards.

The authorities have proclaimed martial law in the province of Valencia. The miners around Oviedo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work and disorders are feared. Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Oviedo.

Everywhere in the provinces the dissatisfaction is growing, especially over the price of bread. Acts against authority are becoming more and more overt. At Caceres, capital of Estramadura, the populace marched into the railroad station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers.

Madrid, May 6.—A mob of about 8,000 striking miners has made a tumultuous demonstration at Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 30 miles from the port of Carthagena. They shouted "Death to the thieves," "Down with the taxes," attempted to set fire to the railroad depot and other buildings and began a movement towards Carthagena. A strong force of troops, however, prevented the rioters from moving on the port. A number of men were wounded. Martial law has been proclaimed at Carthagena.

Similar scenes have occurred at Oviedo, Leon and at other towns where factory hands have struck work. The strikers parade the streets, demanding cheap bread and stoning houses.

The steps taken by the authorities have resulted in the restoration of peace at Malaga, where the British yacht Lady of Clemell was recently stoned and driven out of the harbor. The Malaga mob thought she was an American vessel.

Madrid, May 7.—Further disorders are reported from the provinces, especially from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 39 miles from Carthagena, where a mob, composed mainly of striking miners, cut the telegraph lines, set fire to the town hall and law courts, burning the archives. The rioters attacked the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners.

Gen. Garcia Occupies Bayamo.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, May 4.—Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, with drew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, on April 25, and refugees who have arrived here from Manzanillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake, say that Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day. Bayamo is situated about 60 miles northwest of the city of Santiago de Cuba and has a population numbering about 7,000.

TROOPS TO AID DEWEY.

The Victor at Manila Can Have Soldiers to Guard the Phillippines Whenever He Calls for Them—A Budget of War News.

Washington, May 4.—Tuesday passed without a word from the American fleet in the Philippines, and in view of the long continued interruption in cable communications the officials believe that they must await for their official news until a boat arrives at Hong Kong.

If Dewey wants troops to hold what he may gain in the Philippines he will be sent as many as he needs directly from San Francisco, and it is very likely that state volunteers will make up the quota. The cabinet talked about this yesterday and is only waiting to hear what Commodore Dewey wants.

Meanwhile, the plans of the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities, who are expected to land a force in Cuba in a very short time. Admiral Sampson is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three of his ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way to Cuba from Rio Janeiro.

China issued her neutrality proclamation yesterday, so there is now no place on the Asiatic coast left open to the free use of war vessels of either Spain or the United States.

Washington, May 6.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours yesterday that up to that time he had received no word from Commodore Dewey. He added, however, that he felt no apprehension over this lack of news, because in the first place reports were not expected with the cable from Manila cut and, furthermore, no fears were entertained as to Commodore Dewey's ability to maintain his position. There was no doubt, the secretary said, that Commodore Dewey's fleet had captured the Spanish fleet.

The department is taking steps to render effective aid to the commodore in the matter of supplies, and a constructor of high ability is to go out at once to repair the damages sustained in the battle of Manila. Preparations for a suitable convoy for the supply ships were also indicated by the choice of a commander and officers for the cruiser Charleston, now at Mare Island.

Notice came to the state department from Brazil that that government had declared neutrality. There is now no cause to regret such action on the part of Brazil, for however beneficial the delay has been to the United States in getting its warships safely along the Brazilian coast, the issue of the proclamation just now is likely to be still more beneficial in closing Brazilian ports to the Spanish flying squadron if it should be headed in that direction.

The navy department will ship 200,000 pounds of powder to Commodore Dewey, to add to the stock he now has left. This, with the large number of 8-inch piercing projectiles, shells and 6-inch and 5-inch rifle balls, will make the shipment of ammunition a very large one. The powder and shot together will give 500 rounds for the big guns and several thousand rounds for the rapid-fire rifles.

Washington, May 6.—No confirmation is obtainable of the various reports concerning movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Persons who from their official position might be supposed to share the confidence of the administration are credited with saying that Sampson has gone to seize Porto Rico, and this statement is made after conference with the executive. On the other hand it is asserted with equal positiveness that the fleet has gone to meet the Oregon and bring her in safety to the north. Still another report is to the effect that the admiral has gone to seize Matanzas, to be used as a base of operations.

Chopped His Children to Pieces.

New York, May 4.—Jacob Gramm, a small shopkeeper, 50 years old, living on Morton street, murdered two of his children, mortally wounded a third and inflicted fatal wounds on himself. The deed was performed with an ax.

Cadets Want a Chance to Fight.

Annapolis, Md., May 3.—Senator Caffery and Congressmen Mayer and Berry have interviewed Superintendent Cooper, of the naval academy, as to the propriety of at once graduating the second class, which is chafing greatly under what they call their humiliating position. Members of the class say that the government is calling to its aid unpracticed men to man its ships, while they, who have had three years of training, and 27 out of 32 months' sea service provided for the class, are kept at school, while war, for which they are educated, is in progress.

WAS A GOOD SHOT.

Gunboat Demolishes a Spanish Blockhouse.

An Expedition Conveying Ammunition and Rifles to Insurgents is Met by Spanish Soldiers and a Lively Fight Ensues, Resulting in the Utter Rout of the Dons.

New York, May 6.—The Mail and Express Key West correspondent cables the following account of the landing of a small expedition from the tug Leyden in Cuba: The tug left Key West Monday afternoon. Wednesday morning her men made the first attempt to land an interpreter to confer with a party of Cuban insurgents who were waiting on the beach near Mariel. While this conversation was being held the people of the Leyden discovered about 50 Spanish cavalrymen coming down from a hill toward the shore, as if reconnoitering.

The Leyden signalled danger to the insurgents and the latter took to the bushes. Up to that time eight cases of Winchester rifles had been landed. Seeing the cavalrymen, the Leyden's boat returned alongside, lying about a quarter of a mile off shore. The cavalrymen leveled rifles at the tug, but hesitated about firing. The insurgents in the meantime had opened fire, driving the cavalry back up the hill, the latter firing as they fled.

The cavalry soon returned with reinforcements. They paid no attention to the insurgents, but began a sharp fusillade at the tug. Bullets flew around the tug so fast that the lookout aft came down.

The Leyden, seeing no chance to land the ammunition just then, picked up the men she had landed and steamed back to the flagship off Havana, reporting it would be impossible to land the cargo unless protected. The gunboat Wilmington was immediately ordered to help the Leyden. On returning to the landing point, the Wilmington held off shore about a mile and a half, the Leyden going in close to the beach. The tug was signalled by the insurgents that the coast was clear. Manned by four men, a boat then left the Leyden with ammunition and two large boxes of dynamite. When a short distance from the beach a man aloft on the Leyden sang out that the cavalry were coming down to the beach again in strong force.

The Leyden then signalled the Wilmington and the latter came closer to shore and fired four shots from her four-inch rapid-fire gun. The cavalry retreated and the boat's cargo was landed. While waiting to attack the cavalrymen the Wilmington fired at a blockhouse further down the beach. There were some 50 Spanish regulars sitting on top of this blockhouse watching the Leyden and the insurgents.

The Wilmington's first shot went wild. The twelfth and last shot was a bull'seye. When the smoke cleared away the blockhouse, the men and all had disappeared as though swallowed up. The Spanish colors that had floated from the house were seen high up in a tree, where a shot had driven them. The Leyden and Wilmington returned to the flagship and the former then came here. There are dozens of holes in the tug's smokestack from the cavalrymen's bullets. None of the Americans or Cubans of the expedition were killed or wounded.

Hostile Greetings to Sagasta.

Madrid, May 4.—In the lower house of parliament yesterday Senor Canalejas, editor of the Heraldo, said it was better to give Cuba independence than to embark on a foreign war without proper preparations. Sagasta declared it was imperative that Spaniards show themselves united. The republicans and Carlists greeted Sagasta with angry denunciations, while the republicans and monarchists exchanged hot recriminations. The heads of all political sections promised not to oppose any measures the government required to conduct the war.

Remarkable Exhibition of Skill in Gunnery.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 4.—The ships of the flying squadron at gun practice yesterday showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small bobbing targets. The 13-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the 12-inch guns on the Texas swung around at all sorts of remarkable angles and placed shot in and all around their targets, while the smaller guns did equally good work. The eight 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn proved veritable destroyers and the 5-inch rapid fire guns put shot after shot in the small target. A noteworthy feature was that every man at the guns acted as sighting gunner.

ELEVEN MAJOR GENERALS.

The President Appoints a Long List of Army Officers—Colonels Promoted to be Brigadiers.

Washington, May 5.—The president yesterday sent these nominations to the senate:

To be major generals: Brig. Gens. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, W. M. Graham, James F. Wade, Henry C. Merriam; also James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

Colonels to be brigadier generals Thomas M. Anderson, Abraham K. Arnold, John S. Poland, John C. Bates, Andrew G. Burt, Simon Snyder, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Royal T. Frank, Jacob F. Kent, Samuel S. Sumner, Francis L. Guenther, Guy V. Henry, John I. Rodgers, Louis H. Carpenter, Samuel M. Young, John M. Bacon and Edward B. Williston.

The senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations of major generals which had been sent in by the president.

Washington, May 7.—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. The oath of office was administered to him at the war department Friday. Gen. Wheeler was not only the first major general to be mustered into the volunteer army, but he was also the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States. Half an hour later Gen. Fitzhugh Lee took the oath of office.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONY.

New York Catholics Celebrate the Anniversary of Archbishop Corrigan's Elevation to the Episcopate.

New York, May 5.—Not since the laying of the corner-stone of St. Patrick's cathedral in 1869 has there been a celebration among Roman Catholics of this country equal in magnificence to that begun yesterday to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the episcopate of Michael Corrigan. A certificate of cancellation for the debt of $300,000 on the Dunwoodie seminary, begun by the archbishop, was handed to him, it having been raised by popular subscription. The vestments of the clergy were made of cloth of silver and embroidery of gold, surpassing in magnificence the remarkable vestments already at St. Patrick's vestry, some of which cost $5,000 apiece.

A grand banquet followed the pontifical mass, attended by 500 priests. To-day there will be a service at the cathedral by 6,000 children and to end the celebration there will be a demonstration in honor of the archbishop at the Metropolitan opera house by the laity.

Senseless and Cruel.

Washington, May 6.—The officials of the navy department from the secretary down are indignant at the stories coming from San Francisco as authentic accounts of the engagement of Commodore Dewey at Manila. One in particular excited indignation, that ascribing to Admiral Kirkland, at Mare Island, the receipt of a telegram from Commodore Dewey describing the terrible mortality on his own fleet resulting from the battle of Manila.

Capt. Crowninsheld, chief of the navigation bureau, says that it is utterly impossible for news from the fleet to come from any such source. Such dispatches as that complained of are cruel and inflict great misery upon the relatives of the brave sailors of this fleet, who are anxiously waiting to hear from them.

May Increase the Number.

Washington, May 6.—It is the understanding at the war department that the bill now pending in congress providing for the enlistment of over 10,000 "immunes" and a brigade of engineers will be modified so as to leave it discretionary with the president to recruit probably 15,000 men, made up of such special classes as he may deem best for the service. These classes it is expected will include "immunes," signal corps, cowboy companies and artillery and engineer regiments.

Special Guards for the Aqueduct.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Black has authorized the aqueduct commissioners to appoint 100 special deputies to guard the Croton aqueduct, so as to prevent any attempts by Spanish spies to blow up the same and cripple the water supply of New York City.

A Rush to Enlist.

Key West, May 5.—The Cuban recruiting offices here are overwhelmed with applicants for enlistment and it is probable that close to 1,500 men will be armed and ready for service under the banners of Gomez before the end of the week.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

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Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
[Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.]

For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron,
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1898.

President McKinley's recommendation for Congressional action in honor of Commodore Dewey's great victory—in many respects the greatest in the annals of naval warfare—was promptly acted upon. Chairman Boutelle, of the House Naval Committee, has reported a joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Dewey, and a bill creating an additional rear admiral in the navy. The latter will enable the President to promote Commodore Dewey. Immediately upon receipt of his official report of the battle of Manila harbor, Secretary Long in the name of the President cabled to Commodore Dewey promoting him to acting Admiral, and tendering him the thanks of himself and of the people for his great achievement.

The more the official report of Commodore Dewey is studied the more wonderful his victory appears. He entered Manila harbor, protected by mines, heavy shore batteries, a fleet of eleven ships, mounting about one hundred guns and carrying about 2,000 men, and destroyed all eleven of the ships and captured all the batteries. And the most wonderful exploit was that not a single man on an American ship was killed and not a single ship materially injured, and only half a dozen were wounded.

Troops are to be sent to garrison the Phillipine Islands just as soon as the ships to carry them from San Francisco can be got ready. About 10,000 will go.

Senator Sewell's acceptance of the commission of major general in the volunteer army, to which he was nominated and confirmed at the same time that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. James H. Wilson, and the seven brigadier generals of the regular army were, is not certain, and will depend upon the opinion of Attorney General Griggs, to whom the matter has been referred, as to whether the commission can be accepted without vacating the seat in the Senate now held by General Sewell. If it cannot, the Senator will decline the commission, and the general impression, is that it cannot.

The House has made a record at this session of which Republicans, who have controlled and directed its course, may well be proud. It has passed 208 bills that have become laws, and about 200 other bills that are now on the Senate calandar. The war measures—the $50,000,000 appropriation, the armed intervention resolution, the declaration of war, the volunteer army bill, the bill for reorganizing the regular army, the war revenue bill, the bill appropriating $36,000,000 for the expenses of the army, and minor war bills—have probably not taken more than a week of the time of the House altogether, so promptly have they been disposed of.

The opponents in the Senate of the annexation of Hawaii having made it practically certain that the annexation treaty would fail to receive the necessary two-thirds if pushed to a vote in the Senate, the machinery for securing annexation by joint resolution has been put in motion, and the House Committee on Foreign Relations, will this week favorably report the same, and, if the opportunity occurs will at once push it through the House. President McKinley would be justified in taking possession of Hawaii as a war measure, even if the present governmeat of Hawaii had not tendered the islands to the U. S., and he may yet do so, but he much prefers that annexation should come through Congressional action.

Some decidedly interesting information is contained in "advance sheets of Consular Reports," issued daily by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department. For instance, that the island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila, the scene of Commodore, (since promoted to be admiral) Dewey's great naval victory, is larger than the States of New York and Massachusetts; that the entire area of the Phillipine Islands, now under Old Glory, is ten per cent. greater than that of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware combined. Many persons who consider themselves well informed on commercial affairs have been greatly surprised to learn that the U. S. has more trade with the Philippine Islands than all the rest of the world combined has. What the U. S. will do with these valuable islands is a question that is already being much discussed in Washington. This government will hold them until the war is over, and then decide what disposition shall be made of them. That is as far as has been determined upon by the President.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

With Our Low Rate for Summer Travel via Nickel Plate Road.

Only $11.05, Buffalo to Warsaw, Ind., and return, tickets on sale May 16th to 21st, account General Assembly Presbyterian Church, tickets good to return until June 3d.

Only $11.85, Buffalo to Warsaw, Ind., and return, May 15th to Sept. 15th.

Only $13.85, Buffalo to Naperville, Ills., and return, tickets sold May 23d, 24th, 27th and 28th, good returning until June 30th, account annnal meeting German Baptists.

Only $8.20, Buffalo to Toledo, Ohio, and return, account Young People's Biennial Convention, tickets sold June 15 and 16th, good returning until June 20th.

Only $35.55, Buffalo to Dallas, Tex., and return, tickets sold June 11th and 12th, good returning until June 28th, account Mystic Shrine.

Only $14.50, Buffalo to Louisville, Ky., and return, tickets sold June 19th and 20th, good returning until June 26th.

For all information, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address F. J. Moore, General Agent, Nickel Plate Road, Buffalo, N. Y. Low rates to other points will be quoted from time to time. Elegant service. Superb dining cars. Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars. 11-3t

Rich Valley Notes.

Editor Press :—

Mrs. Woodcock has purchased a new organ.

Miss Ella Lewis is working for Eldon Lewis.

L. Lockwood had a bee last Friday to raise his new barn.

Eldon Lewis has moved into Mr. Howard's house at Lawn View.

Herbert Lewis is building a new house just below the bridge, on his father's farm.

We had some beautiful growing weather last week; it is cooler again now but we trust that there will be no frost as there are prospects of abundance of fruit.

We saw Mrs. Geo. Carter, of Olean, the other day. We understand they have moved to this place and will occupy Al. Wright's house on Clear Creek.

We have lost the bright, cheerful face of Miss Ida Keefer from our valley but our loss is Chas. King's gain, as he has married her and taken her to his home on Clear Creek. May they live long and be happy.

Last Thursday evening as Mrs. A. C. Goodwin was crossing Clear Creek on a foot log just below the railroad bridge her foot slipped and she fell into the stream. The water was very deep and she was in great danger of being drowned, but, thanks to her presence of mind, she managed to reach the shore in safety. It was a very narrow escape however and we are thankful it was no worse.

May 9th, 1898. ADINA.

Mason Hill Letter.

Cuba is free—Spain is whipped.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Tanner, son and daughter, were the guests of Mrs. Martha Miller on Sunday.

Huntley Miller visited his mother over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Barr, of this place, is keeping house for her brother at Mix Run.

One of Mason Hill's smart young men (?) got a very polite answer to a question he asked in church on Sunday evening.

Frank Russel, of Cameron Hill, was the guest of J. M. Russel on Sunday.

Mrs. William Miller has returned home from Pine street, where she has been visiting her sister.

Harry J. Williams returned to Mix Run to finish his operations.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lane and daughter Ava, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williams were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. English on Sunday.

David Ives has taken a lumber job on Mix Run this summer and expects in the near future to hire about one hundred and fifty men. There is your chance, boys.

Be content with the world as you find it,
Nor be always bemoaning your lot;
Tho' you have your own measure of trouble,
Who there is in this world that has not?
Do the best that you can in your station,
Always cheerily acting your part;
Keep a stiff upper lip in vexation,
And an honest intent in your heart.

God exempts no mortal from trouble,
Not alone are the poor in distress;
Though the heart may be heavy in home-spun,
In broadcloth it may weigh none the less.
On his throne the proud king may be wretched,
And the queen may be weary of life;
While the peasant in rags may be joyous,
Bright and happy his hard working wife.

Every heart its own bitterness knoweth,
Nor can guess at the pain in the breast
Of the one whom the foolish world envies,
As with every prosperity blest.
It is brave to hide your vexation,
And your worries conceal in your breast.
Do the best that you can in your station,
And let fortune take care of the rest.

May 9th, 1898. PEGGY

Musical College.

The Musical College located at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., situated in a charming valley, pure air and romantic scenery combined to make it an ideal spot. The building is admirably adapted to its purpose, new facilities being added from time to time in accordance with the most advanced ideas, yet the charges are very low as the management desires to put its opportunities within the reach of all. The teachers are specialists in their respective departments, none but the best methods are used and instruction is given individually. The students range from beginners who are just learning to read music to the most advanced worker in harmony and composition. Summer term will begin Monday, July 18, 1898. Catalogues free. Addres,

HENRY B. MOYER, Director.

First Fork Items.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Caldwell, aged one year, was burned by its clothing taking fire on Sunday evening while playing around the stove, so badly that it died about midnight. Funeral Tuesday at two o'clock p. m., at Gilmore school house.

The families of Dr. A. W. Colcord, of Austin and Brainerd Peet, of Costello were down on a visit to "grandpa Colcord" on Sunday and he fed them on a nice lot of brook trout.

E. M. Coder and family are visiting and fishing at W. Bailey's.

R. M. Williams and family are rusticating at their old home in Grove Township.

Big frost Monday morning.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v31-n46-1y

"It is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by L. Taggart. may

Hoax—"One of the reports from Manila says a Chinese cruiser followed close in the wake of the American squadron. What do you suppose that was for?" Joax—"The Chinamen evidently wanted to get the squadron's wash.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-1y

The severe storm caused great hardships among troops at Mt. Gretna, although all bore their misery without grumbling.

The Westfield, Ind., *News* prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by L. Taggart. may

Pure Bred.

Cornish Indian Game, Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns' eggs $1.00 for fifteen.

I. F. OSTRUM.

Emporium, Pa.—2-3m.

ALL SORTS.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Bakers of Chicago, Ill., have advanced the price of bread 1 cent a loaf.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The weather has been Dewey ever since.

J. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The battle hymn of the Republic—Admiral.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always cures them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Perhaps the Cape Verde fleet has gone to capture the Klondike.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here to-day than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases." R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Wait for authentic news about that "heavy firing off Haiti," Then cheer!

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, lagrippe and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The "Dewey cocktail" is the barroom's latest offering. It is said to be hot stuff.

Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure lame back, sore throat, wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts and old sores. Ladies, it will cure your back ache. L. Taggart.

Jingo—"Wonder why that expected naval battle in the Atlantic hasn't come off yet?" "The kinetoscope people are probably not ready for it.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is not a mixture of stomach destroying drugs, but is a scientifically prepared remedy that cures coughs and colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Its action is quick, prompt and positive. 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart.

Spain's navy consists largely of disappearing ships.

Is your liver tired, does it fail to do its duty? If so, don't neglect its call for help. A few doses of Herbine may save you a spell of sickness. Herbine is the only perfect liver medicine. It cures chills and fever. 75c. L. Tag-Taggart.

The Maria Christina was no name for a "man" of war, anyhow.

'One Minute Cough Cure is the best pregaration I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The Dons admit that they lost more than a mule at Manila.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The Maine has been avenged, but there is more to come.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, and the feet warm and bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and all Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. Call on R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. 32-12y.

Down went the Spanish to the bottom of the sea.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of charge, by druggists to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg, C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c. 32-12ly

The Spanish flag at Minila turned white in one day.

Diphtheria.

Mrs. M. E. Hancock, West Lebanon, Pa., writes: "When two of our children were, as we supposed, beyond medical help, Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops cured them. It seemed almost like a miracle." R. C. Dodson. 6-1y

Spanish mines, it is still evident, only prove effectual in times of peace.

Made a New Man of Him.

Bryan, O., Jan. 13, 1897.

GENTLEMEN:—For years I had been suffering from indigestion. Had a poor appetite and could not eat anything containing grease and had constantly a worn out feeling. After using three 50c bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin I am now able to eat anything my appetize craves and can say it has made a new man of me. ELI BOWEN. For sale by L. Taggart. may

A pulp mill will be built at Erie at a cost of $75,000.

"A Howling Success."

Wherever properly introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as a cure for constipation, has met with a phenomenal sale. Many druggists cannot say enough in praise of its merits, as well as its great popularity with the people. In 10c trial size and also in 50c and $1 sizes. At L. Taggart's drug store. may

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by L. Taggart. may

Golf AND Boys' Clothing.

Copyright 1898 by The Stein-Bloch Co.

WE have made a Specialty this season of GOLF and BICYCLE CLOTHING. We have a large line of the latest styles in both. Also

BICYCLE TROUSERS,
BICYCLE HOSE,
BICYCLE CAPS,
BICYCLE BELTS,
BICYCLE SHIRTS.

IN fact we keep a fine assortment of anything a wheelman needs in the way of Clothing.

WHAT do you think of a Bike Suit for $3.00 and a pair of Trousers for $1.25

HAVE you looked over our elegant NECKWEAR stock yet? If not you should do so. The finest stock in this vicinity.

JOHN J. SOBLE,
CLOTHIER AND
MEN'S OUTFITTER.
Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
Unseated Lands
IN
CAMERON COUNTY
For the Years 1896 and 1897.

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to amend an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D., 1815, and further Supplements thereto, I, W. L. Thomas, Treasurer of the County of Cameron, hereby give notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless all arrearages of taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Cameron County, Pa., are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract as will pay the cost and taxes chargeable thereon, will be sold by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in Emporium Borough, County of Cameron, on **Second Monday in June**, it being the **13th day of the Month**, and be continued by adjournment from day to day, as will be deemed necessary, for arrearages of taxes and the costs accrued on each tract respectively. Persons wishing to pay before sale, will please remit the amount of these taxes, together with fifty cents for each tract for advertising and twenty-five cents for receipt.

NOTICE is also given that in compliance with the Act of Assembly, passed the 6th day of June, 1887, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of taxes on Unseated Lands," there will be accrued interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on taxes of 1896 from January 1st, 1897, and on taxes of 1897 from January 1st, 1898, until date of payment of same. See P. L., 1887; page 373.

Shippen Township.

No. War.	Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Tax.
2337	999	C. B. Howard & Co.,	$ 256 42
2412	999	do	643 51
2353	990	do	772 20
2354	990	do	772 20
5035	990	do	772 20
5041	985	do	768 31
5040	846	do	659 38
5034	990	do	514 80
2340	990	do	128 71
2350	990	do	386 11
5042	360	do	280 80
2341	990	do	193 08
2343	660	do	85 80
4985	282	Josiah Howard,	36 66
2913	150	do	19 51
4998	802	do	104 26
4984	862	do	112 06
2520	390	do	50 71
4968	522	do	67 86
5036	295	do	38 39
2557	217	do	28 21
5037	506	do	65 79
5038	495	do	96 61
1141	50	do	6 51
2959	114	do	14 83
2952	475	do	60 48
2352	250	do	32 69
2597	991	do	153 68
4959	739	do	102 57
6107	131	do	31 06
4981	990	DuBois, VanTassell Bros. 1897	324 23
4980	990	do 1897	324 23
4979	990	do 1897	324 23
4971	990	do 1897	324 23
4972	990	do 1897	324 23
4973	990	do 1897	324 23
4978	890	do 1897	291 48
4988	990	do 1897	389 07
4989	990	do 1897	389 07
4987	109	do 1897	6 55
4999	210	J. S. Wiley	27 31
4033	72	do	9 31
1360	50	do lot No. 51.	6 51
6107	100	do	13 00
4987	561	Solomon Shaffer	146 65
4995	576	do	449 28
4996	616	do	80 08
4986	167	do	21 72
4962	990	Alfred Truman	96 62
4963	750	do	97 51
4953	150	Laura M. Bryan	19 50
5037	300	G. W. Warner	39 00
5038	495	do	64 28
4959	120	H. H. Mullin	7 80
M&D	30	do	1 99
2527	241	A. H. Shaffer 1896	7 81
1143	589	do 1896	12 60
1141	287	do	18 72
1142	762	do 1896	24 64
1195	127	do 1896	4 13
1143	50	do 1896	1 63
1194	368	do	23 92
Vac't	583	do	37 90
1407	30½	do	1 99
1359	32	do	2 08
5464	600	C. R. Noyes Est., 1897	157 29
5041	91	Hellen R. Turner, 1897	17 89
1359	60	do 1897	3 93
1359	174	do 1897	11 40
5040	213	do 1897	83 72
4953	313	Murrell Dobbins, 1897	41 01
4983	40	A. A. Housler Est.,	5 20
2973	390½	Housler, Hertig & Co.,	25 36
4982	345	J. R. Buckwalter,	44 88
4986	50	Peter Brown,	3 28
4986	100	do	6 51
1199	58	Daniel Barr	3 77
2537	148	do	9 61
1467	78	do	5 08
1199	58	do	3 77
1199	27	do	1 83
4952	495	Sin'mah'ng L. and C. Co	64 39
4951	495	do	128 71
5865	742	do	72 41
5462	600	do	117 00
M. & P.	763	do	74 35
M & D.	170	W. H. Howard	22 11
6108	60	do	7 80
1193	151	do	9 88
1142	50	do	3 28
1194	72	do	4 68
1133	300	do	19 51
4967	545	do	35 50
4947	990	C. E. Hubbard	193 08
1144	337	Richard Davy	43 80
1142	80	do	10 40
6108	40	Mrs Henry Bliss,	5 20
4964	250	Mrs. L. T. Moore Est.	32 81
4994	495	Reading and Fisher	386 11
4994	65	do	50 71
4966	940	1-10 Woodman & Kidder	12 22
4986	100	Geo. Brown & Son	13 00
1143	289	Andrew Jenks 1897	9 43
1143	50	do 1897	1 65
1142	100	do 1897	3 28
2537	241	H. J. Sassman 1897	7 93
1142	200	L. E. Gibbs, 1897	6 55
1143	100	A. L. Ensign, 1897	3 28
1142	75	L. K. Huntington, 1897	2 50
1142	25	Bert Dodge, 1897	86
1142	157	Oscar Heath, 1897	5 18
1195	127	J. H. Evans, 1897	4 19
4964	40	W. Filling, 1897	2 62
		Portage.	
3551	155	J. S. Wiley,	14 15
1407	100	do	4 56
1360	50	do	2 30
5436	1100	do	100 10
3554	200	do	18 20
1360	300	do	13 66
1407	300	do	13 66
3551	57	do	5 18
5434	266	H. H. Mullin,	24 21
1193	55	A. H. Shaffer	2 56
1407	92½	do	2 10
1193	75	J. H. Evans	3 48
J.C.C.	163	J. C. Cameron	14 85
F. & R	100	J. D. Bucher	9 10
2551	50	H. F. Sizer Est. lot No. 6	4 56
F & R	100	W. H. Sullivan, 1897	2 43
5434	641	do 1897	62 48
		Lumber.	
5432	200	W. W. Barrows Est.	26 10
5435	611	do	79 77
5431	973	do	126 98
5440	1100	Noyes, Dallet & Barrows	143 55
5441	925	do	120 72
5459	957	S. I. & Coal Co.	93 72
5460	1113	do	145 26
5464	480	do	62 64
5444	520	do	67 86
5443	393	do	38 55
5429	778	do	101 54
5461	370	do	48 30
5462	500	do	65 25
5463	84	do	10 97
5461	210	do	27 42
5443	157	do	15 41
5435	429	Ranstead and Flynn	219 24
5432	50	do	13 05
5447	30	L. H. Simpson Est.	7 83
5432	146	H. H. Mullin	9 54
5438	1100½	J. W. Slocum	107 68
5439	1100	do	97 35
5442	1100⅔	do	95 70
5437	1100	do	97 35
5430	1028⅔	do	89 45
5856	990	C. R. Noyes Est 1897	260 49
		Gibson Township.	
5467	60	J. J. Mix	7 91
5468	125	George Mead	16 52
5474	116	do	15 31
5471	187	G. W. Warner	12 42
5468	660	D. H. Marsh	39 60
5469			
5470	381	S. W. Nyce	25 23
5473	52	do	3 44
5464	50	A. H. Shaffer	3 30
5395	58	C. W. Shaffer 1896	1 93
5474	54	Levi Heidrick 1897	7 09
5394	1188	Barclay Bros	75 49
		Grove Township.	
5516	343	Elias Deemer & Co.	207 89
4139	990	B. H. Taylor & Son	599 94
4122	516	U. B. Russell	52 11
4138	990	W. H. Summerson	50 04
4937	40	A. H. Shaffer	2 02
Vac't	40	do	2 02
Vac't	330	do	16 70
4123	217	J. A. Wykoff 1897	21 49
4173	798	James Murphy 1897	34 46
5712	931	do 1897	93 68
5716	66	do 1897	2 88
5710	990	do 1897	42 73
5711	726	do 1897	31 26
4171	830	A. Pardee Est 1897	47 73
4926	130	C. W. Berfield	13 14
Levi Will'ms	125	Barclay Bros	12 66
do	158	do	15 98
5704	105	do	5 80
5718	385	do	21 06
		Driftwood Borough.	
5452	435	Cochran & Bates	142 28

Seated Taxes Returned by Collectors.

Shippen.

Warrant No. 4964, 50 acres, W. H. Jolloff, tax $8.66 for the years 1895 and 1896, described as follows: Bounded on the east by the warrant line at Charles Ross corner, thence north to a maple corner on the hill, thence southwest to a post, thence south to the public road to the place of beginning.

Lumber Township.

Knights of Pythias, tax $9.31, for years 1894, 1895 1896, 1897. Bounded as follows: All that certain lot of land, situated in the village of Cameron, township of Lumber, Cameron county, Pa., beginning at a post on Souther street eighty-four (84) feet west from the corner or junction of Louisa avenue with Souther street running north thirty-two and one-half (32½) degrees east one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to a post, thence northwest one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to a post, thence along said Souther street sixty-four and one-half (64½) degrees east fifty-one (51) feet to the place of beginning. Containing six thousand four hundred and twenty-six (6,426) square feet. Located on Town map as lot No. 3, plot F. F.

Gibson Township.

Eighteen (18) acres, Patrick Kane; tax $68.63, for years 1892, 1894, 1895. Bounded and described as follows: Commencing at point on the easterly bank of Mix Run at the mouth of the first run emptying into Mix Run on the left-hand side going up from the mouth, thence easterly up said run that empties into Mix Run, six hundred (600) feet, thence northwesterly and parallel with Mix Run, one thousand three hundred (1,300) feet to a post, thence westerly and parallel with the first described line, six hundred (600) feet to the bank of said Mix Run, thence up said Mix Run its several courses one thousand three hundred (1,300) feet to place of beginning.

Grove Township.

Warrant No. 4,122, one half (½) of one hundred and eighty (180) acres, R. J. Wykoff, tax $29.23 for years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896. Bounded and described as follows: Piece, parcel or tract of land in Warrant 4,122, situated in Grove township, Cameron county, Pa., on the east side of the First Fork of the Sinnemahoning, one undivided one-half of one-hundred and eighty (180) acres.

Driftwood Borough.

Mrs. John Hennesey, tax $2.54, for the year 1897, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on the tracks of the P. & E. R. R., bounded on the northeast by lot owned by Henry Swope, on the southeast by Pine street, on the southwest by lands of Cochran and Bates, on the Northwest by P. & E. R. R. right of way.

W. L. THOMAS,
Treasurer of Cameron County

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Emporium, Pa., April 18, 1898. } 8-6t

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., May 9, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$2 00
Graham, "	1 00
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 60
Chop Feed, "	1 60
Middlings, "	1 60
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75
White Oats, per bushel,	45
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed,	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

B. W. Green, Esq., is on a business visit to Baltimore.

Wm. Hamilton, of Driftwood, visited in town on Tuesday.

One of H. C. Olmsted's valuable horses died last Monday.

Geo. A. Walker and B. W. Green visited St. Marys, on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. G. Schmidt has returned from visiting friends in Bradford county.

Miss Minnie Hawthorne, of Virginia, was guest of Miss Sylvia Mayze, on Monday.

Mesdames Chas. and J. A. Spangler were callers at the PRESS sanctum on Saturday last.

Mrs. Geo. W. Corwin, of Williamsport, is visiting relatives and friends in Emporium.

Miss Helen VanValkenburg departed for her home at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Tuesday noon.

Mrs. E. D. Powell came down from St. Marys and passed Sunday with relatives in Emporium.

Thos. Smith reports the arrival of a bran new girl baby at his house. Tom only lacks one of a dozen.

County Treasurer W. L. Thomas, is visiting in Philadelphia and Chester county this week—among old friends.

Mrs. Chas. Zarps has been suffering severely during the past week from the effects of a fall. She is some better now.

Mr. H. A. Cox, who has charge of C. B. Howard & Co.'s Philadelphia office, spent Sunday here with his family.

P. B. Page, an old-time commercial man, is calling on old customers in Emporium to-day. Mr. Page resides at Bradford.

Prof. A. L. Suhrie, of the St. Marys school, came down last Thursday evening to attend the commencement exercises.

Joe Barner and Jake Slaigle made their weekly visit up town on Monday. Joe had a hard time to keep Jake from looking up the Italians.

Mr. Guy B. Mayo, of Smethport, who has been visiting relatives and friends in town since last Friday, returned home Tuesday morning.

John Myers was in town yesterday and for fear he might "bite" on some sell, never looked to the right or left until he returned to camp.

Mrs. Logan, of Williamsport, is visiting her children at this place. The venerable lady greatly enjoys her visits to Emporium, among her loved.

Miss Harriet I. Smutz, of Tidioute, Pa., who has been guest at the residence of E. G. Coleman, at this place, returned home on Monday. She made many friends in Emporium during her visit here.

Miss Marian Larrabee left Friday noon for Grand Rapids, Mich., where she will take a course in Kindergarten work, at the Grand Rapids Training School this summer.

Will K. Wright, well known in this place, has resumed his duties as engineer on P. & E, after a four years lay-off, during which time he served as postmaster at Renovo.

C. L. Lamb, a prominent attorney-at-law of Minneapolis, Minn., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. E. A. Lamb and brother, druggist D. H. Lamb, of this borough —Galeton Dispatch.

Jas. M. Davison, general passenger and freight agent of Grove Run, Sinnemahoning & Salt Run R. R., visited in Emporium over Sunday. Jim actually parts his hair the same as other dudes.

Col. S. C. Collins, of Kane, is calling on Emporium friends in town this week. Mr. Collins was a pleasant caller at the PRESS sanctum yesterday and wherever he goes the PRESS follows him.

Misses VanValkenberg and Bonham entertained their friends, Monday evening, at the residence of Judge Bonham. The reception is pleasantly referred to by those who attended. The Emporium Mandolin Club serenaded the party.

Evangelist W. S. Nickle and wife, of Chicago, and Miss Gertrude Nickle, of Nickleville, Pa., are guests of J. D. Logan and family. Mr. Nickle has been associated with Evangelist Moody for several years. They expect to give a jubilee concert at this place next week.

Mr. Will Bair, who has been employed in the art siudio of Jas B. Schriever for the past seven years, left Monday morning for St. Marys, where he will conduct a photograph gallery for E. A. Warren, of that place.

P. R. Beattie, who has been in poor health and a great sufferer for some time, went to Buffalo this morning accompanied by Dr. Baker, to consult an eminent physician. He will enter a hospital at that city.

A. C. Fetter, of Emporium, is attending the session of Grand Castle of Knights of Golden Eagles, at Scranton this week. He forwards us a copy of the Scranton Times, giving a full account of the first day's session and the great parade.

W. H. Howard has joined his family, who are visiting in Philadelphia. No doubt Will is keeping his weather eye on the wheat market.

Mr. Frank Murry came over from Buffalo, Thursday noon, to spend a few days with his parents.

The newspaper field is a wide field of roses and thorns. When you roast the preacher the ungodly smiles; when you roast the ungodly the preacher smiles. If you roast the saloon men the teetotaler smiles; when you roast the teetotaler the saloon men willingly sets them up. If you swear you are a wicked man and if you pray you are a hypocrite. If you have an opinion you get cussed, and if you don't have you are a nonentity. The preacher knows one thing, the saloon man another, but the newspaper man is expected to know everything. He is the best and the worst man in the community.—Ex.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the Eastern League base ball games:

At Rochester—										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	11	3
Toronto	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	*—	4	9	1

Batteries—Johnson and Gunson; Williams and Casey.
Umpire—O'Neill.

At Wilkes-Barre—										R.	H.	E.
Wilkes-Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	4	1
Syracuse	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	5	9	1

Batteries—Keenan, Gondig and Smith; Kissinger and Barrell.
Umpire—Doescher.

At Buffalo—										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	3	7	6
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	10—	13	18	4

Batteries—Cochrane and Urquhart; McFarland and Smlias.
Umpire—McDermott

At Springfield — Springfield-Providence game postponed on account of rain.

National League.

At Boston—Boston, 8; Baltimore, 4.

At Washington — Washington, 16; Philadelphia, 7.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 5.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn-New York game postponed on account of rain.

At Pitttsburg—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 3.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1.

An exchange very truthfully remarks: The home merchant is the man who gives you credit when you have no cash to buy the necessaries of life. The home merchant is the man who helps you pay the taxes that run your schools and build your roads. The home merchant is the man to whom you will appeal in times of distress for favors. Then why should you ignore him when you desire to make a purchase. He sells as good goods at a low figure as the man who is not from your town.

An exchange tells of a Lawrence, Kan., doctor who took his best girl to the opera not long since. The curtain was late in rising, and the young lady complained of feeling faint. The doctor smiled sweetly upon her, took something out of his vest pocket and whispered to her to keep "the tablet" in her mouth but not to swallow it. She shyly placed it on her tongue and rolled it over and over, but it would not dissolve; she felt better, however. So when the show was over she slipped the tablet into her glove being curious to examine at home this tasteless, indissoluble little substance which had given her such relief in the opera house. When alone in her room she pulled off her glove and out came—a pants button.

An Austin girl visited Pittsburg last week, and thus describes her trip: "Oh I had such a perfectly beautiful time. Everything was so converted, you know. We stopped at a house where we rode up to our rooms in a refrigerator and our rooms was illustrated with electric lights. There was no stove in our room, but one of these legislators was in the floor and the heat poured right up through. I did not have any appetite and could not get a thing I could realize. Honestly, when I got home I was almost an individual."—Ex.

Notice to the Public.

The road now being cut through from Salt Run to Bailey Run, we ask the people in the habit of going to Baily Run and going by the Climax Powder Co.'s works, to go via Salt Run, as hereafter no one will be allowed to go through the Climax Powder Company's works.

THE CLIMAX POWDER MFG. CO.
10-tf.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

Profit in Raising Sheep.

Mr. W. J. Bailey, of this borough, says that he has seen accounts in the *Agitator* recently of the profits in sheep-raising, and he thinks he can make a showing in a small way that will be hard to beat. One of his ewes had three lambs, and the lambs weighed 100 pounds, 137 pounds and 150 pounds, respectively. The lambs and wool brought him $20. He had several other ewes that were almost as profitable, but the one particularly mentioned was the best in the flock.

While we are on this subject, the experience of Mr. R. C. Durland, of Hector, Schuyler county, N. Y., will be of interest. He began last year with 191 ewes, two Shropshire and two Hampshire thoroughbred bucks, and now at the end of the year, in balancing his books, finds that his wool sold brought $259.85 and his 223 lambs netted $1,355 90. The wool and increase of his flock thus brought him $1,615.75, or $4.42 for every day in the year, including Sundays.

Discoved by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for several years she withstood its several tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing from us a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Methodist church, which at the close of the Revolutianary war numbered 15,000 has increased to 5,500,000 which includes about one thirteenth of the population of the United States. It has 34,000 ministers, 55,000 churches, valued at $135,000,000. In the number of ministers, church organizations, and church buildings, and in the value of the churches, the government census in 1890 places the Methodist church in advance of all. It is more nearly the church of the masses of the protestant faith than any other.

Yellow Jaundice Cure.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogorty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by L. Taggart, druggist.

What's in a Name.

Comfort, ease and pleasure when applied to corn cure, Warren's is the one. It never fails, sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents per bottle. 2-32-14-ly.

The Maria Christina was treated in an unladylike manner.

Wins on Merit.

Laxa Tea, plain, simple, thorough in its action, leaves no bad after effect as powerful drugs often do. Try it. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents. 2-32-14ly

Dewey is helping the insurgents to insurge.

It Was Painful.

But Warren's Corn Cure never fails. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 2-32-14ly

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
ASK FOR THEM.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

FOR BABY,

older children, adults, and everyone, irrespective of age, the doctor must prescribe and the druggist supply the needful remedies. Experienced medical men very often express a desire to have their medicines prepared by us. They appreciate the importance of pure drugs in the work of eradicating disease. Where health is involved one can't be too sure. Our prescription department is conducted on the rule of pure drugs properly dispensed.

WAR PRICES COMING! BE PREPARED!

$6,000. CLOTHING $6,000.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Comprising the entire stock recently purchased new, was commenced

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7th, 1898.

Sale now going on at

R. SEGER & SON'S CLOTHING BAZAAR,

NEXT DOOR TO BANK, EMPORIUM, PA.

This sale will consist of the most stylish Clothing ever exhibited in Cameron county, as well as a general assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Trunks, Etc. These are not old shelf-worn goods, but were recently purchased in New York City.

The popular auctioneer, Mr. A. H. KING, of Erie, will have charge of the sale. This will be the greatest opportunity for the citizen of Cameron and adjoining counties to secure first-class goods at auction prices. Ladies will be provided with seats and will be welcome. Remember sale every evening, commencing with next Saturday evening and continue for two weeks.

R. SEGER & SON,

The Popular Clothiers and Furnishers.

GONE.

She's gone—my angel, my darling!
Away to the mountains has flown,
And I am sitting and dreaming,
In tenderest sadness alone.
There's nothing to shatter the silence
That broods like a fathomless pall
O'er space that was once full of music,
Save the sparrows' monotonous call.

Around me are touching mementos
Of days that were brimming with cheer,
When she, my radiant angel
From the kingdom of Heaven, was near.
The marks of her pink baby fingers
Are still on the window's bright pane,
Where fond in my arms I upheld her
To look at the glittering rain.

Her rattle still lies on my table,
With all of its poor, battered bells,
And oh, what a story of transport
The dear little plaything now tells.
On a chair is her shoe like a flower
A lover in his passion has pressed,
Its beautiful petals all faded,
That his sweetheart once wore on her breast.

'Tis true she has only departed
To cross a brief channel of time,
But, oh, what a stifling measure
It makes in life's musical rhyme!
What a pause and a silence oppressive
That makes the yearning heart ache
And feel that a time is now coming
When the chain that is golden must break.

—Rev. G. W. Crofts, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

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CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

Being satisfied in my own mind that the difference between Mr. Morley and Jackson had arisen over business affairs, I sought to lead Florence away from a subject which seemed to cause her distress.

"And what can you tell me about the station agent at Sidington?" I asked.

"Oh, Nelson! how puzzled I am over what you have told me! You say he tried to shoot you?"

"Yes; but do not agitate yourself over that. He did not hit me, you know," I answered.

"But why should he want to shoot you?" she exclaimed.

"That is as much a mystery to me as to you. Who is the fellow, anyhow? Where did he come from? His real name, I understand, is Skinner."

"Yes, that is his real name," was Florence's answer.

"Why, what reason could he have had for telling me his name was Hunter? Tell me what you know about him, my dear," I demanded, for I thought she really appeared somewhat reluctant to give me the desired information. "Florence, who is he?"

"He is a detective," she answered.

"A detective! He! What is he doing about here?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Promise me you will not breathe a word," Florence said, earnestly, holding up her forefinger in emphasis.

"I promise solemnly."

"And promise you will not think me a very foolish girl?"

"Never!"

"Well, then, after the bank robbery I used to read all the papers to ascertain if the robbers had been discovered. The time went by, and you, poor boy, were still under the cruel suspicion. Why, Nelson, nearly all of your old friends believe you had a hand in the affair."

"Oh, I know that!" I answered, gloomily. "And I was foolish to give up the trust and love and confidence of the only true friend I seemed to have at that time," kissing the faithful girl's forehead.

"Indeed you were foolish, and cruel, too," Florence murmured. "Six months went by, and you went to Europe. Nothing was discovered regarding the robbery; and, what was worse, nothing seemed to be done in the matter. Every one seemed to have forgotten all about it, except that you were the guilty one; that was not forgotten. Oh, Nelson, I felt so sorry for you! I knew how honorable you were, and how heavy your heart must have been. So I made up my mind to do something myself."

"You!"

"Yes. It was foolish, I know, but I could not rest until I determined to try and clear you."

For a few moments my heart was too full for speech. "And what did you do?" I asked, gently.

"I did not want father to know, so I asked Mr. Jackson to send the best detective he knew of to me. Mr. Jackson seemed very kindly disposed toward you at that time; he did as I requested, and asked me no questions about my intentions."

"So you hired a detective to trace the robbers?"

"Yes."

"And that fellow Skinner—is he the one?"

"Yes. I suppose it was a foolish thing to do, for nothing seems to have come of it, although Mr. Skinner keeps telling me he is on the right track now, and will soon have them."

"Foolish, was it? Oh, my darling!" I exclaimed, as I caught her hands in mine and gazed down into the sweet face. I could say no more then, choked as I was by my emotion. The noble, true-hearted girl! Impelled by her love for me and her absolute faith in my integrity, undertaking alone to establish my innocence, while all the world remained indifferent! I saw the nobleness, the willingness to make sacrifice for her love, back of it all, and tears came into my eyes and a great thankfulness into my heart. What a fortunate fellow I was, after all, to be permitted to inspire such devotion!

"But if Skinner is in your employ and therefore working in my interest, why should he endeavor to shoot me?" I finally remarked.

"Oh, Nelson, I don't know. I cannot understand it," she replied, as deeply perplexed as I was.

"How does it happen that he is station agent at Sidington? Why does he remain here at all?"

"Father procured the position for him at my request. The detective said it was the best place to watch the robbers from, for absolute secrecy was necessary, and no one would suspect the station agent at a retired place like Sidington of being a detective. Of course I did not tell father that the man for whom I desired the position was a detective."

I made no reply to her last words. Indeed, I could not. My mind was in a whirl.

"It is all so mysterious, and now your dear life is threatened!" Florence exclaimed, the tears again coming to her eyes and falling down her cheeks.

While again endeavoring to calm her the sound of approaching footsteps reached us.

CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Morley came down the path from the house. At first he did not see us, and Florence called, which caused him to turn and approach. As he drew near his glance rested on me. Then he scanned his daughter's face anxiously. His face grew white, and a drawn expression came over it; he tottered in his walk, and seemed to keep upright by an effort of will.

"Child, why have you tears in your eyes?" he asked, in low, husky tones. Then, without pausing for answer, he went on: "Retire into the house, daughter. I wish to speak to Mr. Conway. Change your habit if you wish. I do not think I will be able to ride with you this morning."

"Oh, father, you are ill!" Florence exclaimed, in deep concern. "What is it? Do come with me into the house and let me do something for you." In a loving way which was all her own she drew his arm through hers.

The parent glanced down at the beautiful upturned face with solicitous love shining upon it, and his face lost some of its haggardness. He smiled and replied: "I am not ill, Florence; only a trifle worried. Do as I requested, please."

In obedience she slowly withdrew, sending back to me an appealing glance.

When she had gone I turned my gaze upon the father. There was no wonder that Florence had expressed concern for her parent. Even the momentary glimpse I had caught of him on the morning after my arrival showed me a change. And now that a closer inspection was possible, the difference between the Mr. Morley of a year ago and the man now standing before me was startlingly apparent. He certainly looked like a sick man.

"You had better sit down, sir," I said, in commiseration for his weakness.

Mr. Morley sank down upon a rustic seat and I remained standing before him, awaiting his words with emotions alternating between hope and fear.

"I—I have lost somewhat of late—business reverses," he murmured. Then, suddenly fixing his eyes on my face in a searching glance, he said: "My daughter was weeping. What was the reason? What did you say to her to cause her tears?"

"It was her own tender heart that caused her to weep," I replied, after a pause, during which I considered what answer I should make. For it did not seem right to add any fresh trouble to the already overburdened man.

He regarded me with a questioning look, and I added: "She was sorry, sir, that my innocence has not been established. This was partly the cause for her tears. I am deeply grateful for her tender sympathy."

"Oh!" The hard lines of his face relaxed; he drew a long breath. "She thinks very highly of you, Conway."

"Your words give me the keenest pleasure, Mr. Morley, and offer me an opportunity to lay before you a subject which may prove unpleasant," I said, eagerly.

Mr. Morley started; then a tremor ran over him. What was the matter with the man that he seemed to take alarm, first at my presence and now at my words? If he was so bound up in his daughter that he was fearful of having her leave him, even to marry the man she loved, there seemed small hope of obtaining his consent.

In the fear that I should lose my love, after all, I poured out my earnest words.

"Mr. Morley, I want Florence to be my wife. There is no use mincing matters; the simple fact is, I must have her. She loves me, and my love for her is part of life itself. Will you not give your consent?"

To my disappointment he dodged the question altogether.

"Why are you here?" he asked.

"Here?"

"Yes. Why did you come to Nelsonville?"

"To find rest and quiet and peace; to escape people's cruel tongues," I exclaimed impatiently. "I give you my word of honor, sir," I went on, thinking I divined what his thought was, "I knew nothing of your living in Nelsonville. No idea was farther from my mind than that I should meet Florence here. But I cannot help telling you how my meeting her has lightened the burden of the past year, how her love makes my life appear bright before me, and shine even through the cloud which still rests upon my honor. You, of course, can withhold your consent, but, I tell you openly, I shall in that case do my utmost to persuade her to marry me against your wish."

I was startled by my boldness in speaking as I did, but the words were out, and I would not have recalled them if I could.

"Florence would not marry without my consent," Mr. Morley remarked, with the trace of a smile.

"Ah, sir, I know that well. We can wait until my innocence is proved. But it would be most cruel to us both should you withhold your consent."

"You are still sanguine, then, of your innocence being established?"

"Most assuredly, sir."

Why an anxious look should appear on his face I could not tell then. I know the many sudden changes of expression which came over him during the conversation caused me considerable surprise at the time.

"I—I have not kept track of that affair," he began feebly, "having been fully occupied with my own concerns. Have—er—have there been any new developments, any discoveries upon which you base your hope?"

"An innocent man cannot be made to suffer forever, according to all laws of truth and justice. I firmly believe my name will be cleared, perhaps sooner than expected."

"Then your hopes are based on mere sentiment, and not on any discovery bearing on the case?" Mr. Morley asked.

"Mostly on the idea that truth will eventually prevail," I replied, epigrammatically.

"A most unstable anchorage nowadays. Facts and proofs are what the practical world demands. So, then, you ask me to rescind my request made of you a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that the conditions remain the same. You have broken your promise to me; how then am I to know that your protestations of love for my daughter are sincere?"

I stared at the man in astonishment, for his words were delivered in a cold, matter-of-fact manner, and, if there had been any reason for it, I should have thought there was a triumphant ring in the tones of his voice.

The idea that Horace Jackson had actually succeeded in persuading the father that I was the guilty one in reference to the bank robbery flashed across my mind. I knew, too, that, deep and sincere as Florence's love was for me, she would never be my wife against her father's wish.

In bitterness of heart I broke out in a volume of words, urged on to earnestness by the fear that my darling would be lost to me:

"Good God, sir! You love your daughter; you love her tenderly. Your devotion to her has been a synonym of fatherly love; everyone has spoken of it that knew you. Then how in heaven's name can you endanger her happiness in life by persuading her to marry a man she cannot love—one whom she detests, the very sight of whom is abhorrent to her? Oh, sir, she is young and has a lifetime of happiness or mis-

"Give me your oath before God."

ery before her, whichever you may choose to make it. You are—pardon me for saying it—you are a breaking man." Mr. Morley sprang from his seat at these words, and stood erect, confronting me with a glare of angry resentment in his eyes. But I went on. Nothing could have stopped me then. "It is true, sir; the signs of ill-health are upon you. That was one cause, the change in you, which brought the tears to your daughter's eyes just now."

His haughty manner subsided, went down suddenly. He sank upon the seat, covering his face in his hands, and groaned.

I could not help pitying him, neither could I resist taking advantage of this change.

"I entreat you, sir, to ask Florence to speak out to you from her heart. If she exhibits the slightest compunction at the thought of being my wife, I solemnly promise never to intrude on your notice again—to withdraw from your life and hers as completely as though I had never lived. Think, Mr. Morley, if anything should happen to you—"

"Happen to me!" he broke in, with hoarse tones.

"Why, yes; people die, you know, sometimes suddenly," I faltered, too much astonished at the terrified look which came over his face to choose my words. But my amazement changed to alarm at the effect of the last remark.

Mr. Morley's face became ghastly; his under jaw dropped, and his hands worked convulsively. His lips moved, too, but no sound came from them.

Thoroughly frightened, I stood and watched him, then started with the intention of summoning aid. But he detained me by a gesture. Finally, after a painful struggle, speech came to him.

"How did you know that?" he gasped, in tones so low that I was compelled to bend down over him to catch the words. "How could you know—the thought—the feeling—the conviction of a sudden death—has been constantly with me of late?—Oh, God! It is coming, I know it—coming soon, that sudden death!"

"No, no, Mr. Morley," I answered, briskly. "Cheer up, sir. I was only supposing a case. You will not die, sir. You are a sick man, and that is the cause of your gloomy premonitions, depend upon it. Allow me to help you into the house. Go to bed, and we'll have a doctor at you as quickly as possible. You'll be all right again soon."

The fact is, I really thought the man was dying, and, in the fear of that, my words were rather extravagant He did not seem to notice them, however, but sat there with his head drooped on his bosom. I shook him gently by the arm, and he raised his eyes. Yielding to my uplifting motion, he staggered to his feet.

Slowly we moved toward the house, the broken man leaning his whole weight on me. Not a word was uttered by either of us until we reached the steps leading up to the piazza. There he drew back, and I hastily placed my arm behind him, from the fear that he was about to sink down. He did not, however, and, as I soon found, he had paused simply to speak before entering the house. He gazed into my face long and earnestly, and such an appealing look was in his eyes that I was stirred to deepest compassion.

"Swear to God that she shall always respect my memory; that she may never hear anything to cause her to change in her love for me," he said, brokenly, and in the manner of one in a dream. "Promise this," he demanded, fiercely.

"Do you refer to Florence?" I asked, thinking that his mind was wandering.

"Yes, yes."

"Why, you know how deep and true is her affection for you, Mr. Morley."

"And always shall be!" he exclaimed.

"There can be no doubt of it, I am sure. Nothing could change her. Come, let me help you in."

"Not yet. Swear that she shall never hear anything to make her change," he again demanded, "whatever happens. Swear it! Give me your oath before God!"

Thinking to humor him in his weakness, and yet strongly impressed by his terrible earnestness, I raised my hand and made the desired oath.

Mr. Morley drew a long breath and then again spoke, in firmer tones.

"I believe you will keep this promise, if you did not the other," he said.

"I will keep it, if it is at all possible," I answered, earnestly.

"It is for her good."

"For Florence's?"

"Yes, for Florence's good."

"Depend on me, sir. This promise will be kept faithfully."

"Then, Conway, marry my daughter—my beloved daughter—my treasure! Marry her soon, immediately! Now help me in. I think I feel better."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SHOTGUN INSTRUCTION.

A Missouri Judge's Unwritten Law Which a Jury Respected.

Judge Falconer, of Kentucky, who gave the "unwritten law" decision in the murder hearing of a man who shot the despoiler of his home, is but one of several men who have held openly on the bench that homicide is not a crime when committed to avenge one's honor.

Some years ago, in the criminal court of St. Louis, Bill Smith was on trial for an attempt to murder Mrs. Sterling, a reputable woman who had the management of her husband's farm during his absence. The Sterling farm was in Illinois. Sterling was in California at the time of the attack. His wife was an attractive woman. One of the men on the farm was Bill Smith. His attentions to Mrs. Sterling were more emphatic than discreet and he was discharged. He went to St. Louis and arranged a plan by which Mrs. Sterling visited that city, though she was ignorant of Smith's connection with the scheme. He met her, to her surprise, soon after her arrival, and demanded that she sell her farm, which she could have done at the time without the consent of her husband, and go with him out of the country. The woman declined. Smith forced her into a hallway and nearly succeeded in cutting her throat with a pocketnkife. The attack would have carried but for the arrival of help.

Smith's immediate arrest followed, and he undertook to justify his act by the statement that the woman had trifled with his affections. Sterling returned from California to assist the state in its prosecution. During the trial it was noticed that Sterling seldom took his right hand from his pocket. Laughlin, the judge, directed the jury to find Smith guilty, and then said:

"If Mr. Sterling had taken a double-barreled shotgun on his return to this city and unloaded both barrels into the carcass of this man Smith, even if he had done it in this courtroom, the act would have been not only justifiable, but proper and to Mr. Sterling's credit. But as he did not, gentlemen of the jury, you will pass upon the defendant's guilt, and I will assess the punishment, assuring you that it will be to the full extent."

Of course the verdict was guilty. In passing sentence, which was ten years, Laughlin scored Smith and repeated his shotgun instructions. When this was done Sterling took his hand out of his pocket. He had resolved to kill Smith if the verdict was different.—N. Y. Sun.

An Easy Problem.

"Would you," he said, after they had been sitting there in the dark for a long, long time, "be angry with me if I were to kiss you?" She was silent for a moment. Then, in tones the meaning of which was not to be mistaken, she replied: "Why do you suppose I turned down the light an hour and a half ago?" And yet he wondered, poor fool, how other young men who had started far in the rear were able to pass him in the race of life.—Cleveland Leader.

It Wasn't Necessary.

"Did you permit him to kiss you?" asked the old gentleman.

"I didn't have to," replied the sweet young thing.

Indeed she had caught an up-to-date young man who knew too much to ask.—Chicago Post.

Tactful.

"It's always policy to laugh at a poor joke," says the Manayunk Philosopher. "If you don't, the man who tells it may give it to you over again, thinking you have missed the point."—Philadelphia Record.

But Slightly Different.

"George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision."

"Yes. And his sister just says that she is a perfect sight."—Odds and Ends.

A WOMAN'S BURDEN.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers. They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality and clouding their happiness.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

"I became blind."

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders. For months at a time I would be confined to my bed. At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds. Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

THE QUEST OF FORTUNE.

Sure to Be Found, Says Mr. Gozzleton, If One Only Takes the Right Road.

"The longer I live the more firmly I am convinced," said Mr. Gozzleton, "that a man who wants a fortune has got to do something besides wish for it. Fortunes, large and small, are shy, very shy. In one form and another they are passing by all the time, but they won't stop for the mere asking, however polite and graceful and earnest the invitation may be. We might sit out on the veranda from now till doomsday and rise and bow and scrape at every one of 'em that came along and ask 'em all in, but never one of 'em would stop. They might want to come in, but nothing short of actual collaring would bring 'em in. The fact is that if we want a fortune we've got to work for it.

"Men have made fortunes, to be sure, without working. Oil may spout up out the ground one man owns and cover him with riches. Another man may find iron ore in his land, and so on. But such cases are so few in number that they don't count; the chances of our getting rich in that way are really not worth considering. If we would be rich we must work for it. And work early and late; all the time. Plug at it, and keep plugging at it. There is practically no other way.

"The man who idles away his time, or fails to make the best possible use of it, stays poor; the man that works for all he knows how and keeps forever at it is bound to get ahead."—N. Y. Sun.

Just What He Wanted.

One of the first men to reach San Francisco with a hoard of Klondike gold was an Irishman named Finnegan, who had been very poor before he struck it rich, and who, consequently, was unfamiliar with many ordinary uses of a life of luxury.

"Oi say, yez kin bring me two dozen eysters," he said, airily, as he took a seat in one of the finest restaurants in 'Frisco.

The oysters were soon set before him, and Finnegan, looking about him for something to put on them, and hardly knowing what the something should be, spied a bottle of Tobasco and proceeded to season the bivalves, not wisely, but too well.

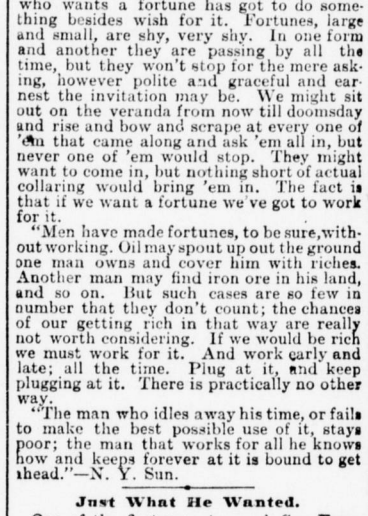
Impaling an oyster on his fork, he thrust it into his mouth, then leaped to his feet with a terrific roar of pain and began dancing about and yelling like a madman.

"See here!" cried the proprietor, rushing to the table, "keep still, or I'll put you out!"

"P-p-put me out, is it? Oi wish yez would put me out!" yelled Finnegan. "Me insides is blazin' loike a match factory!"—Harper's Magazine.

MR. JASON BRYAN,

As an Experienced Nurse, Recommends Pe-ru-na.



MR. JASON BRYAN, FRANKLIN, IND.

"My friend is improving, thanks to you and Pe-ru-na. I am called on to nurse the sick of all classes, though I am not a doctor. I recommend Pe-ru-na to such an etxent that I am nicknamed 'Pe-ru-na' by nearly everybody. I am going to have my photo taken soon, and if my photo or anything else I can say about your medicine will benefit you or anybody else, I will gladly allow you to use them."—Jason Bryan, Franklin, Ind.

The nurse is often brought to a closer observation of the effect of any medicine than the doctor himself. In constant attendance upon the patient day and night, he observes the effect of every dose of medicine, while the doctor only sees the patient occasionally and must rely, more or less, upon the reports of the nurse. Pe-ru-na is in high favor with the nurses. It is a specific for catarrhal diseases of all varieties. It cures catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, and that form of catarrh so common among women, known to the profession as pelvic catarrh, ordinarily called female complaint. Pe-ru-na cures these troubles promptly and permanently.

Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on female catarrh, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free to women only by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

—IN—

EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS AND
WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice line of

Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of Liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building. Call AND SEE ME.

A. A. McDONALD,
PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler of and Dealer in

BEER,
WINES,
WHISKIES,

And Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO

J. A. Kinsler's,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,

Where you can get anything you want in the line of

Groceries,
Provisions,

FLOUR, SALT MEATS,
SMOKED MEATS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.

CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.

NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM

Bottling Works,

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.

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PEN PICTURE OF REED

He Is an Autocrat, But a Very Pleasant Man to Meet.

When Not Exercising His Functions as Speaker He Is Lovable, Full of Fun, Genial and Unusually Entertaining.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of the national house of representatives, is possessed of autocratic power.

Politicians and editors throughout the country have made all manner of comment concerning him and his methods; but only those who are perfectly familiar with congressional affairs can understand the real situation.

It is true that the speaker has complete mastery of the house of representatives, and that he exercises his au-

THOMAS B. REED.
(How He Looked at the Beginning of His Congressional Career.)

thority as ruthlessly as the czar of Russia controls his broad domain. Speaker Reed has often been called the czar because of his determined character; but there is a vast difference between the real czar and the man who rules our house of representatives.

The czar of Russia was born to power; and by divine right wields that power as long as he lives. The speaker of the house of representatives exercises complete power within his legislative domain; but that power is conferred upon him by a majority of the house of representatives. Whenever at any time the speaker goes beyond that which is deemed right and proper by the majority he may be deposed and another representative be elected in his place. Therefore it must be understood that so long as Speaker Reed exerts such wonderful power in the national house of representatives he is simply the mouthpiece of the majority and his every act has their sanction.

The people are apt to form erroneous opinions concerning men whose names are seen in print. If half the stories in criticism of big Tom Reed were true, the people might well believe him to be a sort of hobgoblin or other fearsome creature. But, as a matter of fact, his individuality is such that he is really a lovable character.

This great man from the Pine Tree state is not an accident, but a growth. When he first came to congress he was on a par with every other representative of the people. At that time he attracted attention only because he was a large man physically. His large round head was covered with a crop of silky auburn hair, and on his upper lip there grew a delicate little boyish mustache. To-day he is bald, without a mustache, and his general appearance in some degree warranted the jocular appellation which was given him by Amos Cummings, "the moon-faced czar."

During all the years of his continuous service Mr. Reed increased in strength, and every year he more and more commanded attention for his intellectual abilities. As he grew in knowledge of parliamentary law and legislative procedures he assumed prominence in all debates. Moreover, it became apparent to all of his associates that he was a growing man and a strong man, whose arguments usually demonstrated that he was reaching correct conclusions. His fellow representatives began to consult him and seek his advice on all important occasions, so that after a lapse of years he gradually grew into the confidence of the strong men of his party, until leadership was given him by election to the speakership.

As the leading republican member of the committee on ways and means, in the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first congresses, Mr. Reed was recognized as the floor leader of his party. When the Fifty-first congress convened, with a small republican majority, Mr. Reed was a candidate for the speakership. The other candidates were Mr. Burrows, of Michigan; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and Maj. McKinley, of Ohio. The contest was a warm one for about ten days, and when the republican caucus met Mr. Reed had a majority over all, and was elected speaker. Very soon after assuming the chair he made a rule concerning a quorum of the house of representatives which excited a bitter controversy of a virulent partisan character. He claimed that under the constitution of the United States when there was a quorum visible the house could do business. Previous to that time it had been generally understood that there must be a quorum "present and voting."

Mr. Reed maintained that it was only necessary to have a quorum "present." Therefore although the minority members were present and declined to vote, Mr. Reed called those present by name and caused the clerk to mark them down as "present and not voting." But the mere fact that they were present made up the quorum, which is a majority of the house, and business proceeded. Two or three years afterwards this interpretation of the constitution was indorsed by the supreme court of the United States, and also by the democratic party when it had a majority in the house of representatives.

When Mr. Reed, as speaker of the house of representatives, announced the chairmen and members of the committees of the house, he appointed Maj. McKinley chairman of the committee on ways and means. A tariff bill was passed which was called the McKinley bill. All bills of that character are named after the chairmen of the committees in which they originate. Although Speaker Reed was the recognized leader of his party the McKinley bill was spoken of so often in print that the reputation of Maj. McKinley became national, and that fact was largely instrumental in bringing about his subsequent election as governor of Ohio and president of the United States. There are a great many "ifs" in the political world, and one of them most often used by friends of Tom Reed goes with the expression: "If McKinley had been elected speaker of the Fifty-first congress, and Tom Reed had been made chairman of ways and means, as he would have been, the country would have had a tariff bill called the Reed bill, and Tom Reed might have reached the presidency as McKinley reached it."

The speaker of the house of representatives occupies an exalted position. It is very difficult to secure access to him. Strangers in Washington must have their representatives or senators go to his office room with them in order to pass the door where a sable messenger guards the entrance. By the way, that messenger is the son of an African-American Methodist Episcopal bishop.

There is no assumption of authority in this official condition. Speaker Reed is obliged to be exclusive and bar the public out, because he has so much business to attend to that he cannot have time to indulge in social greetings. Nevertheless, whenever a senator or member of congress goes to his office, the door is promptly opened and the visitors are permitted to enter. Everybody who calls with a right to enter his room finds there a genial gentleman, who is one of the most entertaining men in this country; or, for that matter, in the world.

Just a few months ago, a distinguished editor in a northwestern city visited Washington with his daughter-in-law, and was viewing the rotunda of the capitol when Speaker Reed passed through that spacious place. A newspaper man who is well acquainted with Mr. Reed called to him and said: "Are you in very much of a hurry?"

"I am always in a hurry," said Mr. Reed, "but I can steal a little time for a friend even when I am busy."

"Well, I want to introduce a couple of friends who are visiting Washington for the first and only time in their lives," said the newspaper man.

"In such a case," said Mr. Reed, "I will steal an hour if necessary. I am always glad to meet people who come to the capital city of their country."

Then, taking the hand of the northwestern editor and his daughter-in-law, Mr. Reed said: "I must congratulate you on your good fortune. You are seeing the national capital on a day when the weather is good, and your sightseeing cannot be interrupted by heavy, cloudy skies, or disagreeable fogs and drizzling rains. It is always a pleasure to me to meet with visitors here."

No man in private life, in a blacksmith shop, in a carpenter shop, a clerk in a store or a worker in a machine shop could have been more affable and polite and agreeable than was this big man from Maine, when introduced to strangers who were viewing the capitol building in the capital city. He is a

THOMAS B. REED.
(From the Latest Portrait of the Speaker of the House.)

very strong man and a very conservative man, but he is, all the time, a gentle man.

The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, Melville W. Fuller; the president pro tempore of the United States senate, William P. Frye; the speaker of the national house of representatives, Thomas Brackett Reed, and other distinguished citizens and officials who are alumni of Bowdoin college, had a meeting here recently, and Speaker Reed, who is a graduate of that college, said:

"If anyone had told me when I was at Bowdoin that I would ever run for congress or that I should ever be elected if I did run for that or any other political office, I should never have believed it."

Mr. Reed said as he looked back upon his college days it was not the bright fellows who had prospered who had the largest place in his heart, but that place was given to some of the "scapegraces."

That picture of Speaker Reed at a banquet among his friends shows him to very good advantage. Nevertheless he is entirely human and just like lots of people whom you know, and who may be possessed of similar ability, but have not had political opportunities.

SMITH D. FRY.

Sincere Friendship.

This is what Mrs. Rivers said to her husband:

"Tell your friend Brooks to come to our little Vogner musicale next Tuesday evening."

This is what Rivers said to his friend:

"Brooks, the club my wife belongs to has arranged to have a Wagner disturbance at our house next Tuesday night. Trump up some other engagement, old man, and send regrets."—Chicago Tribune.

UNLUCKY DONS.

The Cruiser Marblehead Captures the Steamer Argonaut.

Several Spanish Army Officers Were on Board, Among Them Being a Colonel of Infantry Who Is Said to be a Brother-in-Law of Gen. Weyler.

Key West, May 4.—The Spanish mail steamer Argonaut was convoyed into Key West harbor by the United States cruiser Marblehead yesterday. It appears that Col. Vincente de Cortijo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, who with 19 other army officers was taken on the prize, is a brother-in-law of Gen. Weyler. Cortijo denies this, but it is learned from good sources that he sustains this relationship to the former governor general of Cuba. His captors are elated. Cortijo and the other officers were transferred to the Guido and the privates to the Ambrosio Bolivar, two other trophies of the war that are lying in the harbor.

The Argonaut herself is no mean prize, being of 1,000 tons burden, but the value of the capture lies mainly in the prisoners of war and the mail matter going to Gen. Blanco. Her cargo was general merchandise with a large quantity of arms and ammunition intended for the Spanish troops in Cuba.

The gunboat Castine has proved her prowess as well as the more redoubtable ships of the squadron. Sunday morning she went near Cabanas and anchored only about a mile from the fortifications, which are a sort of composite of fort and block house. Then she sent her steam cutter in until it was within a thousand yards of the fort. There the cutter made soundings and observations for half an hour, after which she returned to ship unmolested. A number of persons were clearly observed about the fort. They watched the operations with apparent interest, but offered no hostile sign.

Two unfortunate accidents occurred on the ships during the last few days. While the flagship New York was lying at Matanzas a sergeant of marines dropped his pistol, which exploded, the bullet striking William Taylor, an apprentice, and passing through his stomach and lungs. Taylor's condition is serious, but he has a chance for recovery.

Tuesday morning while the crew of the cruiser Cincinnati was drilling in the harbor, a ball got mixed with dummy cartridges and J. S. Comex, gunner's mate, was shot through the jaw.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Thousands of Havana's Residents are in Danger of Starvation—Troops in Eastern Cuba are Also in a Bad Way.

Key West, May 6.—The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Marblehead on Wednesday, may prove a most important capture. There were 12 in all. They contained mail both to and from Havana. One letter from Havana, under date of April 26, spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support. The writer himself said he did not known where he was to get his dinner. Another letter spoke of suffering, but apparently the government had a fair amount of supplies for the soldiers. A large amount of rice had been imported by speculators who foresaw the blockade and placed it in a warehouse. Blanco was expected to seize this rice. The Argonaut had a cargo chiefly of provisions intended for Havana.

The mail taken showed that the condition of the Spanish in eastern Cuba was desperate. They were then on the point of yielding some of the smaller garrisoned cities held by them.

WRECKED THE BANK.

President of a Concern at Carthage, N. Y., Disappears After Stealing $110,000.

Carthage, N. Y., May 4.—The following notice appeared on the doors of the First national bank yesterday: "Notice to depositors—The president of this bank, E. H. Myers, has absconded and as the directors ascertained last night that his accounts are short they have ordered the bank closed for a more thorough examination. Depositors will doubtless be paid at an early date."

The news of the defalcation of Myers, who was a leading citizen, caused a run on the Carthage Savings bank, which may be obliged to close its doors, although that institution is unquestionably sound.

Mr. Myers had been defrauding the bank for eight years. The amount of the defalcation is estimated at $110,000. Myers' whereabouts are said to be unknown.

Concentration of Troops at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., May 3.—Eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery are now concentrated at Tampa and Port Tampa, making a force of about 7,000 men. All the troops recently ordered here from Mobile, New Orleans and Chickamauga have arrived. It is generally believed in Tampa that this force will be augmented in the near future by at least two regiments of cavalry from Chickamauga, besides the artillery. Two recruiting offices were opened in Tampa Monday for enlistment of Cubans for Gomez' army. The specifications allow only young unmarried men to enlist. It is believed at least 700 will respond to the call.

A Hot Time in Porto Rico.

Boston, May 4.—The brig Scepter and the schooner Bravo, both British vessels from St. Johns, Porto Rico, arrived Tuesday. Their captains report that the excitement at Porto Rico when they left that city was intense. The old Spanish settlers were strongly on the side of Spain, while the native element was strongly in favor of independence. Americans and Englishmen are not safe at St. Johns. Two American correspondents were arrested and one was sent to St. Thomas on a French war vessel. A serious disturbance had taken place in the interior.

CAPTURE OF PORTO BELLO.

The Pirate Morgan Forced Monks and Nuns to Place Scaling Ladders Against the Walls.

The buccaneers found Porto Bello a hard nut to crack; they landed and marched upon the town, which was defended by several forts or castles. Even when one of these had been captured by assault and blown up with all its garrison, who had been taken prisoners, still the town was not intimidated. The governor vowed he would never surrender, but would die fighting to the last. In vain the pirates made desperate efforts to capture the principal fort, and Morgan began to dispair. The garrison was strong and well commanded, and whenever the pirates attempted to scale the wall they were shot down, or firepots full of powder mixed with stones and other missiles were hurled upon them.

At last the wily Morgan had an idea. He set his men to work to make some ladders long enough to reach the top of the walls and wide enough to allow three or four to go up abreast. If he could get these properly set up, his crew of desperate tigercats could make a combined rush, and get over the walls. But it was not Morgan's plan that these men should lose their lives in getting up these ladders. He had captured some convents in the suburbs of the town, with a number of nuns and monks, and he now ordered these poor creatures, the women as well as the men, to place the ladders against the walls, believing that the Spanish governor would not allow his soldiers to fire upon these innocent persons.

But the governor was determined to defend the town, no matter who had to suffer, and so the soldiers fired at the nuns and the monks just as though they were buccaneers or any other enemies. The poor creatures cried out in terror and begged their friends not to fire upon them, but the soldiers obeyed the command of the governor, and the pirates were close behind them, and threatened them with their pistols, and so the poor nuns and monks had to press forward, many of them dropping dead or wounded. They continued their work until the ladders were placed and then over the wall swept the pirates with yells and howls of triumph, and it was not long after that the town was taken. The brave governor died fighting in the principal fort, and the citizens and soldiers all united in the most vigorous defense, but it was useless.—Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.

DISCOVERS ELECTRIC FLUID.

"Electrols" Causing a Great Sensation in Europe—Latest Discovery at Thebes.

The London letter says that the week's discoveries have been most interesting. Rychnowsky, the electrician of Lemberg, claims to have discovered an electric fluid which he calls "electrois." The discovery has caused a great sensation on the continent. He obtains it by electrolysis; but it is not identical with electricity. Its effects are declared to be startling, producing light and causing Geissler tubes to emit fluorescent rays. It works photochemically, rotates objects in midair, produces whirlpools in water and kills bacteria. Metal and glass thereby can be charged with electricity, and the magnet needle changes directly under its influence.

From Egypt came reports of the discovery at Thebes of the tombs of Amenophis II., who reigned B. C. 1500, of Thotmes IV., of Amenophis III. and Rameses IV., V. and VI. All the bodies are said to be in a splendid state of preservation.

True Greatness.

"I am in favor of war!" shouted the politician, addressing a crowd of voters whom he wished to give him the benefit of their suffrages. "I believe in a foreign policy that will be felt from China to Cuba, from Moscow to Mudstock. I believe in the virtue of American arms. I worship the old Stars and Stripes. I believe in raising on high, on all occasions—" He glanced around and saw that his audience was composed mainly of farmers—"the price of wheat."

His patriotic war spirit won him the pledge of a vote from every man present.—N. Y. World.

A Stunning Example.

Professor (to class in philosophy)—Now, Johnnie, give me examples of the extremes of softness and hardness.

Johnnie Bright—The dude and his diamond stud.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Popular airs may be catching, but it takes a good tire to hold them.—Chicago News.

Harold Frederic says the day will yet come when Paris will repent her hasty condemnation of M. Zola, and name a street for him. We suppose what Mr. Frederic really means to say is that Paris will rue it.—Boston Herald.

"I hear that the crowd assailed you when you appeared at the Plunkville opera house." "False, me boy, false," replied the eminent tragedian, Mr. Barnes Tormer; "all false. There was no crowd."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flick—"Call him a musician! Why, he doesn't know the difference between a nocturne and a symphony." Flack—"You don't mean it?" And they hurry to get away from one another. Each is terribly afraid that the other will ask: "By the way, what is the difference?"—Boston Transcript.

A musician that can play all kinds of instruments beats the band.—Chicago News.

It is only in accord with the eternal fitness of things that miss, kiss and bliss rhyme together.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who is domiciled in a village boarding house has no use for a local newspaper.—Chicago Daily News.

Some men try to accomplish great things not because they are ambitious, but because they lack sense.—Atchison Globe.

The most enjoyment a woman gets out of owning a house is to be allowed to drive a nail wherever she pleases.—Washington Democrat.

A great many are apt to judge people by their knowledge of cut glass.—Washington Democrat.

When a woman tries, she can invent more meanness than a dozen men.—Washington Democrat.

The farm and the garden are the best gold diggings.—Ram's Horn.

Envy bites its keaper.—Ram's Horn.

ASTHMA'S PROGRESS.

From Cold to Cure.

No relief in other remedies.

There are many medicines that palliate asthma. There are few that do more than relieve for a time the oppressed breathing of the sufferer. There are few diseases more troublesome and more irritating than asthma. It interferes alike with business and with pleasure. It prevents enjoyment of the day and makes the night a terror. A remedy for asthma would be hailed by thousands as the greatest possible boon that could be offered them. There is a remedy for asthma. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cured hundreds of cases of this disease, and testimonials to its efficacy from those who have tried the remedy are multiplying with every year. The cases presented in the testimonials that follow, may be taken as exemplifying the quick and radical action of this great remedy.

"About a year ago, I caught a bad cold which resulted in asthma so severe that I was threatened with suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down on my bed. A friend recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I began to take it, and soon obtained relief, and, finally, was completely cured. Since then, I have used this medicine in my family with great success for colds, coughs, and croup."—S. HUTTER, Editor "Rolink" (Polish), Stevens Point, Wis.

"While on the Gasconade River, Ga., I caught a severe cold which resulted in asthma. After taking doctors' prescriptions for a long time without benefit, I at length made use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was completely cured."—H. G. KITCHELL, Greenwood, Miss.

"Some time since I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a bad cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians, and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief. Finally I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time was entirely cured."—J. ROSELLS, Victoria, Tex.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known the world over as one of the most effective medicines for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is not, as are so many cough medicines, a mere "soothing syrup," a temporary relief and palliative, but it is a radical remedy, dealing directly with disease and promptly healing it. In response to a wide demand Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is now put up in half size bottles, sold at half price—50 cents. More about Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. Sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Greatness Recognized.

Stranger—What's going on here to-day? There seems to be a celebration of some kind in progress.

Native—Yes; we're givin' Cy Simpson a little blow-out on gittin' back from the city without buyin' a gold brick. He's the first citizen of this place that ever done it.—Chicago Evening News.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

And He Gets It.

Ted—What kind of a fellow is it that buys green goods?

Ned—He must be a man who wants money bad.—N. Y. Journal.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Manhood.—Obedience, submission, discipline, courage—these are among the characteristics which make a man.—Samuel Smiles.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm, where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to go down and look at some of the Garden Spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare, for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

His Little Game.

Askins—How is it that Slicksmith seems to make an instantaneous hit with every lady to whom he is introduced?

Teller—Oh, he calls the married ones "miss" and the single ones "Mrs."—Judge.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in May and June, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good for 21 days) to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states, at practically one fare for the round trip. Take a trip west and see what an amount of good land can be purchased for very little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

His Objection.

Wheeler—One thing about the bicycle is that it puts you in touch with the world.

Clumsyton—Yes, but I dislike to be touching it almost exclusively with the top of my head.—Truth.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Motive.—It is not the motive, properly speaking, that determines the working of the will; but it is the will that imparts strength to the motive. As Coleridge says: "It is the man that makes the motive, and not the motive the man."—James McCosh.

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Fullness of Health Makes Sweet Dispositions and Happy Homes.

[EXTRACTS FROM MRS. PINKHAM'S NOTE BOOK.]

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill health, painful menses, pains in the side, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and begin its use. This truly wonderful remedy is the safeguard of women's health.

MRS. MABEL SMITH, 345 Central Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what your wonderful remedy has done for me. Without it I would by this time have been dead or worse, insane; for when I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a terrible state. I think it would be impossible for me to tell all I suffered. Every part of my body seemed to pain some way. The pain in my back and head was terrible. I was nervous, had hysterics and fainting spells. My case was one that was given up by two of the best doctors in Brooklyn. I had given up myself; as I had tried so many things, I believed nothing would ever do me any good. But, thanks to your medicine, I am now well and strong; in fact, another person entirely."

If you are puzzled about yourself, write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and secure the advice which she offers free of charge to all women. This is the advice that has brought sunshine into many homes which nervousness and irritability had nearly wrecked.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WELL MACHINERY—The KIND that EARNS Money. Lomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio.

A. N. K.—C 1707

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made AMERICAN WATCH, not a toy, to anybody sending TWO annual subscriptions at $1 each to the OVERLAND MONTHLY, SAN FRANCISCO. This magazine is the size of McClure's and is superbly illustrated.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

War Operations on a Big Scale Has Begun.

TROOPS BEGINNING TO MOVE

Some Going to Cuba and Others to the Philippines.

Five Million Rations Purchased by the War Department, One-Fourth of Which Is to Go to the Philippine Islands and the Balance to Cuba—Cruiser Charleston Ordered to at Once Go to Admiral Dewey's Relief — Some Fears For the Oregon as the Whereabouts of the Spanish Fleet Is Unknown—Porto Rico Program Awaiting Word From Admiral Sampson—It May Also Delay the Movement on Cuba—The Necessity of Having Troops to Hold a City After Its Capture.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The army movement on Cuba is now fairly launched and a conserted effort is being made all along the line to begin aggressive operations on a big scale for the ejectment of the Spanish troops and government from the Pearl of the Antilles. An order given by the war department for the purchase of 5,000,000 rations is an earnest of the scale on which preparations are making for invasion of Spain's territory. Of this vast quantity, one-fourth is to go to the Philippines by way of San Francisco and the balance to Cuba.

The department has made a great many changes in the original program laid down for the concentration of troops, and many bodies of volunteers that were originally slated for one of the great concentration camps have found themselves under orders to proceed direct to southern points, so that volunteers from the East and middle West will soon be moving swiftly to Florida and the Gulf, while from the West the cars will be carrying troops to San Francisco.

PORTO RICO PROGRAM.

It All Awaits Some Definite News From Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Until news comes from Admiral Sampson of his doings in and around Porto Rico it cannot be said definitely what program shall be decided on in regard to that island. It has been suggested that some of the troops now being hurried so rapidly to the Gulf coast may be intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of the fortifications at San Juan de Porto Rico and the occupation of the island.

It is felt that the admiral will be in a rather disagreeable plight for lack of troops supposing even that he managed to reduce the forts with his fleet, if he were obliged to remain there in occupation of the place, when he might otherwise be urgently needed either on the Cuban coast or somewhere in the Atlantic to meet the Spanish fleet.

An evidence of the wisdom of having the troops transports near at hand in such cases is shown by the predicament Admiral Dewey is believed to be in at Manila, where for lack of troops he is unable to occupy the town and to prevent atrocities which the insurgents are capable of inflicting upon their helpless Spanish foes.

FEARS FOR THE OREGON.

Some Doubts About the Spanish Fleet Being at Cadiz.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Notwithstanding what appears to be confirmatory newspaper advices relative to the presence of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz, the navy department officials are beginning to entertain doubt of the accuracy of the report. It has not been possible to obtain anything like an official confirmation of the report, but this is not to be wondered at in view of the success with which the Spanish government has so far met with in keeping secret the movements of the naval ships.

The revival of doubts as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron caused a renewal of anxiety as to the Oregon. The ship was at Bahaia at last accounts and is believed to have started a day or two ago up the Brazilian coast to join Sampson's squadron in the West Indies. She will have to make a run of 5,000 miles, which will occupy the Oregon about 10 days only, as she is in fine fettle and averaged 13 knots an hour on the long run around from San Francisco. However it is believed that Admiral Sampson is as well posted as anyone in Washington as to the conditions existing in the West Indies, and he doubtless will do whatever is necessary in his judgment to safeguard the ship in her run up the coast.

RELIEF FOR DEWEY.

The Cruiser Charleston Will Start For Manila at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The navy department has decided to have the cruiser Charlestown start at once on its relief mission to Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The orders are to start just as soon as it is possible to get the ammunition and stores aboard, and she will leave without waiting to convoy the City of Pekin and the other ships loaded with supplies. The order to the commandant of the navy yard at Mare island is to put on board the Charleston all the ammunition she will carry so long as her steaming capacity is not retarded. It is the understanding here that at least 150 tons of ammunition can be put on board. By extraordinary efforts on the part of the authorities here all the powder, shot and shell requisite for this relief expedition have been assembled at San Francisco already. The ammunition includes 500 rounds of the big projectiles for the 8-inch guns of the Olympia, about 20,000 6-inch shells and 10,000 5-inch shells, as all of the cruisers of Admiral Dewey's fleet mount 5-inch and 6-inch guns.

Owing to the hurried departure of the Charlestown it is not expected that she will take any considerable number of troops these will follow later. She has a crew of about 300 men, and this probably will be augmented by a marine guard of a few hundred men. The Charleston probably will have to stop at Honolulu to recoal.

ARE NOW REGULARS.

Mustering In of Volunteers Progressing Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Reports received at the war department show a continuation of the rapid progress being made in the mustering in of the volunteers. Among the advices received are the following:

Colorado—One regiment mustered.

Iowa—Twelve regimental surgeons mustered.

Minnesota—The quota of the state army, its strength being 128 officers and 2,250 men.

New York—From Camp Black, Seventy- first regiment, strength 42 officers and 964 men. The regiment awaits instructions.

Rhode Island—Twelve companies of the First Rhode Island volunteers, 43 officers and 840 men.

Other advices which came to the war department are as follows:

Colorado—The governor reports that the state regiment will report wherever and whenever it may be ordered.

Wyoming—A battalion of infantry mustered into the service consists of four companies of 81 men each, with a ful complement of officers.

Massachusetts—Governor Wolcott telegraphs that the regiment designated for Tampa has been uniformed, armed nd equipped and is ready to go.

Ohio—Two regiments armed and equipped ready to move at once; another will be prepared today.

Georgia—About 1,600 men are encamped.

Illinois—The Third and Fifth regiments of volunteers are ready for service.

Minnesota—The governor reports that the Twelfth regiment has been selected for service.

New Hampshire—The First regiment is fully armed and equipped.

INSURGENTS' SUPPLIES.

Another Expedition About Ready to Sail For Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., May 12.—There is good reason to believe that inside of 24 hours another expedition with the same purpose and destination as that of the Gussfe, which left here loaded with arms and ammunition and supplies for the Cuban insurgents, will slip from Port Tampa. The Florida, one of the Plant line boats chartered by the government for use as a transport, has taken on a large cargo of Springfield rifles and ammunition and the stalls for horses and mules have been completed. The boat is lying at the dock with full steam up and no one is allowed on board.

General Wade went out to the port and held a long conference with Superintendent Fitzgerald of the Plant line of steamers and it is believed that orders were given to have the boat ready for sailing at a moment's notice.

AMBULANCE SHIP.

The Solace Reaches Key West and Will Probably Go to Cuba.

KEY WEST, May 12.—The ambulance ship Solace, having on board four surgeons, eight nurses, the finest surgical appliances and accommodations for 100 wounded, has arrived here from Hampton Roads. She also has on board many delicacies for the sick.

During the trip to this port the Solace encountered a hurricane which lasted 40 hours. She weathered it beautifully.

Commander Dunlap believes his first orders will be to proceed to the blockading fleet off Cuba, make the round of the warships and distribute supplies to the sailors which have been contributed by the Colonial Dames. Further supplies for the sick on the warships will be shipped here after the first lot is distributed.

An Offer Declined.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The navy department felt obliged to decline the offer made by some wealthy New York gentlemen, headed by O. H. P. Belmont, to build and equip a torpedo-boat for the use of the government during the war. Possibly the declination was brought about through the condition attached to the offer, that the boat should be commanded by Mr. Belmont, for without the least reflection upon that gentleman the naval officials have been obliged to decline to establish the precedent of appointing civilians to commands in this way. The practice in some respects would approach privateering.

Chief of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Brigadier General John I. Rogers, the senior officer of the artillery branch of the army, has been appointed chief of artillery of the army and placed in charge of the heavy artillery of all the coast defenses. Until recently he was in command of the Fifth artillery, stationed at Governor's island, N. Y. The office of chief of artillery was created during the civil war, but was abolished at its conclusion.

Coast Patrol Vessels.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The navy department has notified Admiral Erben of the coast defense fleet that the tugs Tecumseh, Sioux, Algonquin and the revenue cutter Morrill had been ordered detached from the North Atlantic squadron and were to be turned over to him for service as coast patrol vessels.

Flying Squadron Getting Ready.

OLD POINT COMFORT, May 12.—The New Orleans has finished coaling and is ready for sea. An assistant passed engineer and two cadet engineers arrived here and joined the Brooklyn, and it is believed that there are significant facts indicating an early movement of the squadron.

War Vessels Moving.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12.—The monitor Nantuck, in company with the naval tug Hercules, has left for Port Royal, S. C. She carries a complement of 95 officers and men.

REBELLION IN ITALY

London Times Publishes a Letter From Rome.

CENSOR ON ALL TELEGRAMS

Terrible Nature of the Rioting at Milan Confirmed.

The Bread Issue Is a Mere Pretext For the Insurrection Prepared Beforehand by Associations of Navvies and Railway Employes, With a Strong Socialist and Republican Following — The Rioting Is Confined to the Richest Districts In the Country, Hoping to Overthrow the House of Savoy In Favor of a Republic—Censorship Dispatches Reports That Tranquility Reigns Over the Entire Kingdom.

LONDON, May 12.—The Rome correspondent of The Times sends by mail a long dispatch which the censor had refused to allow to be transmitted by wire, practically confirming the terrible nature of the rioting at Milan and elsewhere.

The Times correspondent explains that the bread issue is a mere pretext for insurrection prepared beforehand by associations of navvies and railway employes, with a strong Socialist and Republican leaven, has long been working. He says: "Beside many other proofs of this statement, it will suffice to say that the rioting is confined to the richest districts in the country. Another strong political motive underlying the movement is the well-known desire of the Vatican and the clericals to foment disorders, hoping thereby to overthrow the house of Savoy in favor of a republic which might pave the way to a restoration of the temporal power of the pope."

ITALY TRANQUIL.

Censorship Dispatches Make the Announcement but It Can Be Doubted.

ROME, May 12.—A semi-official note just issued asserts that "tranquility prevails throughout the kingdom."

According to the same authority, the Russian government has officially notified Italy that rumors of Russia's intention to prevent the export of cereals are unfounded.

The military organ, Esercito, publishes an order calling under arms the reservists employed on the railways. They are not to leave their employment but are to be under military law and thus prevent railway strikes and agitation.

The governor of Milan has issued a decree declaring that persons found cycling in the province of Milan will be court martial.

Another decree prolongs to May 18 bills fallings due after May 7.

FIXING THE BLAME.

Two Papers and the Railway Employes Held Responsible.

ROME, May 12.—It will still probably be many days before one is able to fully estimate the gravity of the riots and the number of killed and wounded. The two suppressed papers, The Radical Secolo and The Republican Italaia del Popolo, of Milan, were undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the riots there. The latter journal has been in the habit for some years of giving its subscribers Christmas gifts of revolvers and hatchets, the latter inscribed in the Milanese dialect with the motto "Dalli al Tronco" (Strike at the trunk). The regular subscribers were largely priests.

It is said that all the Socialist editors throughout the country have or will be arrested and detained until complete order is restored.

Evidence accumulates that the railway employes were chiefly responsible for the risings. The order calling them under arms is expected to have a good deterent effect.

RIOTS AT MILAN.

Six Hundred Were Killed and Two Thousand Wounded.

LONDON, May 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, describing the riots at Milan, says: "One thousand persons were arrested, 600 killed and 2,000 wounded. In one instance 20 students were killed at the main station of the Vicina railway line. Three hundred rioters set fire to all the railway carriages, and the military, hurrying up, unfortunately fired on the firemen who were trying to disperse the rioters with a hose. Many of the firemen were killed.

"As all the printing houses in Milan refused to print the manifesto the military government was proclaimed by drums and the roar of cannon.'

Room For Doubt.

LONDON, May 12.—The Daily News, commenting on the situation in Italy, says: "We wish we could believe the whole of Italy tranquil. Our correspondents are unable to get their messages through, and, if everything is so tranquil, it is strange that the Italian government should close up all the channels whereby such welcome news might spread."

Troops Control the City.

FLORENCE, May 12.—La Nazione says: "Six thousand foreigners, mostly English and Americans, have left the city within a few days. It is believed that the worst is over. All business interests have suffered severely and the city is still under the control of the troops."

Little Girl Fatally Burned.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 12.—The little daughter of James K. Fielding of Norwich was fatally burned in that town. The child's clothing caught from a bonfire.

Want American Protection.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Singapore says: "The Philippine refugees here are preparing a congratulatory address to Rear Admiral Dewey. They also express a desire for the establishment of a native government and for American protection. They deprecate the restoration of the Philippines to Spain or the transfer of the islands to any continental government."

Porto Ricoans Panic-Stricken.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., May 12.—According to reports from Porto Rico the people are panic-stricken at the possible prospects of the bombardment of San Juan.

Troops For the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following volunteer troops will go to San Francisco: Wyoming, one battalion of infantry; Colorado, one regiment of infantry; Kansas, one regiment of infantry; Montana, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; Utah, two light batteries and one troop of cavalry; North Dakota, two battalions of infantry; Idaho, two battalions of infantry.

Cut a Volunteer's Throat.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.—Trouble between a gang of negroes and the volunteers at Camp Leedy, which originated Sunday in a row, broke out afresh, when a negro slipped up behind Private Frank F. Morgan of Osage and slashed his throat with a razor. The wound is serious, but Morgan will recover. The negro escaped. The attack was unprovoked and might have led to a lynching had the negro been captured.

Convoy to the Dewey Transports.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The rush orders to the Charleston will have the result possibly of obliging the department to send another vessel, probably the Philadelphia, along with the troop transports which are expected to go out from San Francisco about the end of the week, since it is unusual in time of war to send such transports without a warship for convoy.

Big Bill For Repairs.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—During the past month the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department spent $1,250,000 in the repair and outfitting of ships, and none of this money went to new construction. This is said to be the largest expenditure in this particular line made by the equipment bureau even during the days of the civil war.

Making Inquiries.

MADRID, May 12.—In the senate, Admiral Beranger, minister of marine in the last cabinet of the late Senor Canovas del Castillo, asked for an account of the war material sent to the colonies and of the warships purchased by Spain between May 7, 1895, and March 4, 1896. He asked also for a report on the electric torpedo boats bought by Spain.

Bernabe Again Heard From.

MONTREAL, May 12.—It is announced here that the ex-ambassador of Spain to the United States, Senor Polo de Bernabe, has prevailed upon the Spanish consul general, Senor Bonila de Martel, to protest to the court of St. James against the further shipment of sulphur to the United States by way of Canada.

Boston Buying Batteries.

BOSTON, May 12.—A resolution authorizing the state to buy three batteries of modern field guns at the expenditure of $52,0000 out of the state war appropriation of $300,000 was passed by the legislature.

Will Declare Themselves.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12.—A faction of the Radical party is taking steps to officialy declare themselves in the chamber of deputies in favor of the United States and the independence of Cuba.

Gone to Join the Fleet.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., May 12.—It is reported that an American warship which had been lying to the westward has sailed to join the American fleet.

Says Our Squadron Is Gone.

MADRID, May 12.—An official dispatch from Havana says: "The enemy's squadron has disappeared. Five warships have gone eastward."

Our Fleet Seen In Hayti.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12. — The steamer Navahoe from Port de Paix reports May 1 saw five American men-of-war in St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti.

WILL BE SAVED.

Starving Residents on Navassa Island to Be Rescued.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The 70 odd luckless white and colored men on the lone phosphate island of Navassa, in the Caribbean sea, who are in imminent danger of starvation or capture by the Spanish if aid is not sent to them, are still awaiting the arrival of an American warship to take them away.

President Fowler of the Navassa company says he has received assurances from the authorities at Washington that they will be taken off in a very few days. They are all Baltimoreans and will be landed at Key West, from which place they will be brought to this city by the company.

Impossible to Volunteer.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Colonel William V. King of the Twenty-second regiment, which is now in Camp Hempstead, has resigned. He stated that his business obligations made it impossible for him to volunteer for two years service with the regiment.

Rioting In China.

LONDON, May 12.—The foreign office is informed that the Japanese consulate at Shashi, province of Hu-Pei, China, was burned on Monday last by the rioters, who also burned the custom house and several foreign buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Money on call, 2@3½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange: Actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand; $4.81½@4.81¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.82 and $4.85½.

CONDENSED WAR NEWS.

Account of Events Deprived of an Extended Embellishment.

General Fitzhugh Lee is no longer United States consul general to Havana. He has tendered his resignation to the secretary of state and it will be acted upon in a day or two. The resignation was put in Judge Day's hands immediately after General Lee qualified as a regular officer of the volunteers.

It is positively announced that San Juan, Porto Rico, will not be bombarded for the present. That will come after Cuba is freed. Eventually the Key West fleet, augmented by Commodore Schley's squadron, will cruise in force against Cadez itself unless Spain, in the meantime, sues for permanent peace.

A dispatch from Madrid says the people are furious at the return of the Cape fleet which they had hoped would give battle to the American fleet and by a victory counteract the defeat at Manila. Rioting has been renewed in the streets of Madrid.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The Philippine rebel chief, Aguinaldo, has issued a proclamation to the insurgents to stop the massacres and to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

A Madrid dispatch says no supplies will be sent to Cuba in response to General Blanco's appeal for provisions. The government officials declare that Blanco should be able to support his army off Cuba.

The house committee on naval affairs has ordered a favorable report on the senate resolution granting a sword to Rear Admiral Dewey and suitable medals to the officers and men of his squadron.

Miss Clara Barton is anxious to deliver the Cuban relief suplies to the suffering reconcentradoes, but she is informed that this cannot be done until United States troops have prepared the way.

The thanks of congress extended to Admiral Dewey by both houses of congress has been signed by the president.

The Third United States cavalry left Chickamauga for Tampa.

Chief of Police Killed.

INDIANA, Pa., May 12.—In an attempt to arrest Joseph Bennett, Chief of Police Cunningham was shot and killed. Bennett was intoxicated and was riding a bicycle and firing his revolver at everyone he met. One shot struck a young lady named Smith, but she was not seriously injured. Later Bennett made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide. He is now in jail.

Wool Storehouse Burned.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 12.—A large 3-story stone building at Ballardvale, used as a storehouse by Jamison Lovejoy of Boston, was burned, together with a number of connecting buildings. The loss will be $300,000.

Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The house by 184 to 11 passed a resolution for the election of senators by popular vote.

Weather Indications.

Partly cloudy weather with local showers; light southwesterly winds.

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It causes the liver to throw off its bile. It cleans out the entire alimentary canal and rids it of worms and other vermin that inhabit an unhealthy stomach and bowels.

It completely cleanses and purifies the system and at the same time strengthens the stomach, nervous system, heart, lungs and all other tissues. It causes the head to become clear and the patient energetic for business when dull or indisposed from biliousness or impure blood.

It produces appetite, strength and vigor. It does all these things with certainty by acting upon the causes of disease.

It is pleasant to take and its effect on the system is warming and in every way agreeable.

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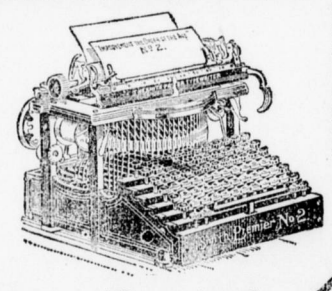

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